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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
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† ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2070	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd "
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				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R. N. R.	6th January.
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ASIA	J. Laird	2,222	18th "
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SMOKE
MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Million Cigarettes per Month are being Supplied throughout the World to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against Spurious Imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Per 100. Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra, No.	1	Large	5 12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	5 0
Superfine	,,	C Largest	5 8
Do.	,, 4	Large	4 12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	4 0
Extra Fine	,, 8	Large	4 0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	2 12

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to ... £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ... £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years ... £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
for Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TWO ASSISTANT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, WANTED. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, accustomed to Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon work. Applicants should submit Copies of testimonials by the 18th instant; they should also furnish full particulars of experience and state the Salary expected.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 6th October, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34 ,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36 ,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40 ,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42 ,,

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,,	,, 30 ,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS
SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgains. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ... £1,000,000
(With power to increase) to ... £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ... Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ... Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... £1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office ... 3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers ... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, 9 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
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UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers
THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.

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The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

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The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

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CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

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Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
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Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ... £3,591,798.

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A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

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In 1892	Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date	Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.
Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	87
...apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	160 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no..
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	28 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	200	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945, 1050
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Greul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	205xd, 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,365
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130	113½
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½pr. ct.	140
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	210xd
Volkart	—	1,000	1000	Rs. 100	1050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	495
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	250
Central India	1,080	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	607½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	780	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	160
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	16 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	"	25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Drazons	"	16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	92-4	
Do. 17½ do.	"	92-8	
Crolas Dollars	"	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200	"
ve-Francs		310	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Sale of Alfred Manufacturing Company, at Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji's Offices, Medows Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports and Golf.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The fallowing vessels arrived yesterday :—Australia (s), from Glasgow ; Nairung (s) Calcutta ; and H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kola sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf will close at 7 a.m., to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Australia entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The R. I. M. S. Lawrence and the s. s. Kaveri left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE —Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Stura, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

A MAHOMEDAN LEPER.—On Tuesday, one Mahomed Abdoola, aged thirty-five, residing at Nishanpada, was removed from the J. J. Hospital, in a Municipal van, to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 6,089, the daily average being 202. The total of new patients was 1,057.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The match, which was to have taken place this evening between the Rovers and the B. V. A. Football team has been cancelled, owing to the ground not being available.

POLO.—There will be a practice game for the Poona Gymkhana, the Rifle Brigade, and the 2nd Bombay Lancers teams at 4 p.m., to-day, sharp. Players are requested to bring both white and coloured jerseys.

ROBBING THE CHILD OF HIS MASTER.—Pragji Narayan, residing at Broach Street, has made a report to the police, that he engaged a servant, named Balla, three days ago, who, on Sunday night, removed from the person of his daughter, aged ten months, a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 100, and absconded.

PANDIT S. VYASJEE.—A correspondent says :—Pandit Saligramjee Vyasjee, secretary to his Highness the Maharaja Goverdhan Laljee of Natthdwara, is proceeding to England by the mail, on Saturday, the 14th instant. He is a well-educated respectable gentleman of Rajpootana, and is the first of his community, who is making a second trip to London.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Parel, on the body of Morar Govind, aged twenty-five years, a carpenter, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, at Parel. On Tuesday the deceased, who was suffering from cough and giddiness, while walking in the Parel Workshop, suddenly fell down, and fainted away, and died almost immediately. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

March	Monte Carlo	K Kaps.
Village Festival		W O'Keefe.
Valse	Ma Belle Adoree	Dudley Roy.
Romanza	Non E' Ver	Tito Mattei.
Selection	Chevalier's Coster Songs	C Godfrey.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARIES.—Vishnoo Babajee, residing at Tardeo, reports to the police, that, at 2 a.m., yesterday, his house was broken into by a hole being made in the wall, and the burglars, who are believed to be *purdeses*, were disturbed by the complainant raising an alarm, and ran away. No property was stolen.—A Hindoo woman, named Walli, residing in a hut, at Supari Baug Road, has also made a report, that on the night of the 8th instant, a hole was made in her hut, and ornaments and clothes, of the collective value of Rs. 235, stolen. A portion of the stolen property, valued at Rs. 58, was found in the compound.

THE SALE OF THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS.—The mill premises of the Albert Edward Mills Company, Limited, of Broach, moveable as well as immoveable vested in the trustees, was sold by public auction by Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co., auctioneers, yesterday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors to the trustees. The condition of the sale was that the property would be given over, without reserve, to the highest bidders, over the upset price of rupees two lakhs and a-half. The lowest bid was for Rs. 2,50,000, which gradually increased up to Rs. 2,89,000, an offer from Mr. Jeebhoy Caveldass, in whose name the property was finally knocked down for that sum. Mr. A. K. Leslie, chairman of the board of directors, was present when the sale was effected.

THE S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further subscriptions have been promised or paid :—Already promised Rs. 51,552-10-0. From the funds of the late Mr. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Setna, by his daughter, Bachoobai, and Framjee Hormusji Bomonji Setna, each Rs. 125 ; Vizbukandas Atmaram, and Balajee Pandoorang, each Rs. 50 ; Churney Road Girls' School, Rs. 30 ; Bai Soonabai, Bai Meherbai, and Nusserwanjee E. Mehta, each Rs. 25 ; Framroz Rustomji Joshi, Rs. 15 ; Heerabai A. Daruwala and A. Fernandes, each Rs. 5 ; Dorabjee Pestonji and others, of the Government Central Press, Rs. 46. Total promised Rs. 52,078-10-0. The following further sums have been paid : Already paid Rs. 35,298-10-0. As above Rs. 276, Nathubhai Chopsy, Rs. 350, K. H. Alpaiwala Rs. 250. Total paid Rs. 36,174-10.

FATAL FALL OFF A STAGING.—Mr. Allan T. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Bhicoo Daji, aged thirty years. The deceased was a fitter, employed in her Majesty's dockyard, and lived at Nowroji Hill. On Tuesday the deceased, while standing on a staging and rivetting some iron plates, on the side of a schooner that was in the boat-building ship in the Government dockyard, his foot slipped from the staging, and he fell from a height of twenty-one feet, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was, on examination, found to be suffering from a contused and lacerated wound on the upper and back part of the head, from the effects of which the deceased died soon after admission. A verdict of accidental death from fracture of the skull was recorded.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last Hindu month of Bhadarva, ending on 9th October, 1893, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,902 ; among them the number of new admissions was 561, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	32	6	17	55
Vanias	87	21	31	139
Brahmins	68	11	23	102
Lohanas	9	1	1	11
Other Castes	159	26	69	254
Total	355	65	141	561

The average daily attendance was 100, the Honorary Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 4,511 ; from Dharamshi Nemchand and Co., Rs. 51—total, Rs. 4,562.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr. Phirozeshaw M. Mehta	100
The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.	50
Ebrahim Noordeen	100
Messrs. Dharamsey Kanjee and Co.	51
Ruttonchund Hurruckchund	51
Gokaldass Moorarjee	51
Messrs. Kallidass Lakhmichund and Co.	100
Total	503
Already advertised up to the 6th inst.	17,456
Total	17,959

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
FUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHANDAVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE LUDHA PETRAJ.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the creditor, moved absolute the rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be inserted in the schedule.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, said that his client was willing to satisfy the claims of the creditor in full, in court.

The Hon. Mr. Lang objected to the procedure and insisted on the rule being made absolute. The learned counsel did not see any reason why some of the creditors should be paid in full and some the amount fixed by the compromise.

Mr. Manker, for another creditor, who had also obtained a similar rule, moved for the rule being made absolute.

His Lordship made the rules absolute with costs.

RE ALLARAKHIA MUNJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Viccajee, who represented an opposing creditor, opposed the application. He said that the insolvent had not lodged his books of account.

Mr. Manker said that there were eighteen books of account lodged in the office of the Official Assignee. His client had no time to reply to the affidavit filed by the creditor, and the learned counsel accordingly applied that the matter be adjourned for a week.

As Mr. Viccajee had no objection, a week's postponement was granted.

RE SYED MIRZA BIN SYED HUSSEIN SHIRAZI.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be inserted in the schedule. His Lordship granted the rule.

RE MAHOMED ALIKHANBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent, to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition. The learned counsel moved on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, showing that the insolvent had done nothing since the filing of his petition. The rule was granted.

RE RUSTOMJEE DORABJEE CHINOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interm order with liberty to amend the schedule.

RE GUNPUT MADHAVJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

APPLICATIONS IN THE RIOT CASES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ATMARAM NARAYEN AND EIGHT OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 7th ult., convicted the nine accused of rioting and being armed with deadly weapons, under Sections 147, 148, and 149 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the accused.

Evidence was given by Inspector Wilson and other policemen of the Bombay police force to the effect that they found a portion of a riotous gang of Hindus, about 11 p.m., of the 11th August last, near the Arthur and Ripon Roads, who were armed with sticks, shouting loudly and throwing stones, their objects apparently being to proceed towards a body of Mahomedans who were coming in the opposite direction. The crowd was ineffectually ordered to disperse ; and it continued to throw stones at and towards the Mahomedans. Orders to arrest were given, and the accused before the Magistrate were arrested among others. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the evidence of identification and of specific acts attributed to each of the accused was insufficient and unsatisfactory. There was no evidence to show that the accused were members of an unlawful assembly, and the sentences were very severe.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleader, rejected the application.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* AMRUTA LAKSHMAN AND TWENTY-THREE OTHERS.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 5th ultimo, convicted the accused of the charges of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and being members of an unlawful assembly. Eleven of the accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each, and the remaining each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the accused. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the evidence of identification and of the commission of specific acts attributed to each of the accused was insufficient and unsatisfactory. There was no evidence to prove that the persons collected at the corner of 2nd Sootar Chawl constituted an unlawful assembly. On the contrary, it was proved that the persons so collected had thus assembled in the exercise of the right of private defence, namely, that of defending the lives and property of the inhabitants of that street against offences affecting human body and property on the part of Mahomedan rioters ; the public authorities to whom recourse could be had for protection, namely, the police, being absolutely helpless. It was urged that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that the military were such public authorities, to whom recourse could be had for protection.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the arguments of the pleader based on the evidence, ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for. In regard to appeals, notice was ordered to be sent to the Public Prosecutor. Application for release on bail was refused.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABA BABAJEE AND THIRTY-EIGHT OTHERS.

Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, on behalf of the thirty-nine accused, made a similar application on similar grounds. These persons were also concerned in an unlawful assembly at the corner of 2nd Sootar Chawl. One of them was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships passed a similar order as in the above case. Application for bail was refused.

IMPERATRIX VS. BEHARI LUCKAI AND EIGHT OTHERS.

Each of these accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Webb, for desecrating a mosque in a most determined manner. The accused were defended by Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, before the Magistrate, and he argued that the acts of the accused on the 12th August were acts of retribution, as their temples were defiled on the 11th August. Their Lordships made a similar order as in the above two cases. Application for bail was refused.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A LUNATIC RESTORED TO HIS SENSES AND ESTATE.

HIS Lordship disposed of a petition made by Nagindas Vithaldas Sunawalla, who was adjudged a lunatic some time ago, and whose person and estate were entrusted to the care of a commmittee appointed by the Court. The petitioner, in his petition, stated that he was now of sound mind and was able to manage his own affairs. His Lordship inquired into the matter, and after examining Dr. Boyd on behalf of the petitioner, made a report that the petitioner was now of sound mind, and was capable of managing himself and his affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared before his Lordship on behalf of the petitioner and applied for the discharge of the committee and the confirmation of the report.

His Lordship confirmed the report and ordered the discharge of the committee of the person and estate of the lunatic, directing Mr. L. N. Banaji to hand over all the property in his possession to the petitioner Nagindas, after deducting the amount of his commission.

CRICKET.

NAUSARI HINDU C. C. *VS.* KANGA C. C.

A RETURN match was played between the above teams at Nausari, on Sunday, the 9th inst., and resulted in a splendid victory of the Kanga Club by 6 wickets and 61 runs. The Kanga Club went in to bat, the whole side being dismissed for a total of 72 runs. The chief contributors were Contractor, Kotwal, and Gadialy, who were responsible for 11, 10, and 8 runs, respectively. Pandit captured 7 wickets for 20 runs. The Hindu Club in their first inning made 46 runs, in which K. S. Vakil scored 16. Bhicaji captured 5 wickets for 9 runs. The Kanga Club opened their second innings, and made 57 runs with the loss of 4 wickets. Nariman, Gustasp, Gadialy, and Contractor made 11, 11, 10, and 14, not out, respectively. The captain of the Kanga Club declared their innings closed. The Hindu Club went in to make 83 runs to win. They made only 22 runs. It was the result of the excellent bowling of Rustom Kotwal, and Kanga Bhicaji, the former took 6 wickets for 13 runs and the latter 4 for 9 runs in their second innings. Thus the Kanga Club won the match by 6 wickets and 61 runs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur CURSETJI MANECKJI, Acting Chief Judge.)

DISPUTED CONSIGNMENT TRANSACTION.

GEORGE SERVICE AND CO. *vs.* BAKTAVERSING RAJARAM AND ANOTHER.

IN this suit the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 755-4-0, being the deficiency in respect of two consignments of woollen carpets, given to the plaintiffs in March and April, 1891. Mr. Dinshaw Daver appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—This is a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants Rs. 755-4-0 in respect of balance due to them on consignment transaction carried on between them. The following main facts of the case are undisputed. The first defendant owns a woolen carpet manufactory at Ahmedabad. The second defendant has advanced various sums of money to the first defendant on the security of the goods and outturn of such factory, and acting as the Bombay agents of such factory, mainly with a view to due repayment of his advances, has consigned several lots of carpets from such factory to Europe in his own name, being entitled under a written agreement to a lien to the extent of his loans, on the proceeds of the sale of the carpets in Europe and elsewhere. As to the dealings with the plaintiffs two lots of the carpets were consigned, one to New York, and one to London, for sale. The terms on which these consignments were to be carried out, are specified in the letters of hypothication (ex A. and B.) In respect of the consignments as per A. Rs. 1,500 have been advanced by the plaintiffs, and as per B. Rs. 1,150. The letters A. and B. are signed by both the defendants. The receipt for such sums are executed by both the defendants, the first defendant signing his own name as a proprietor of the woolen factory, and the second defendant signing his firm's name of "Jugabhoy Goculdas and Co, and discribing such firm as "Bombay agents to the above factory." The amount advanced have been pocketed by the second defendant alone. These consignments were made in March and April 1892 respectively. After various delays these good were sold in New York and London in March and January 1893 respectively. As to the New York consignment there is practically no dispute except only that the plaintiffs failed to inform the defendants of the heavy import duty levied in America, and at which the defendants were considerably taken aback. This objection was, however, not pressed, and I think properly so, because it will be unnecessary for me to refer further to the New York consignment. The carpets ten in all, forming the consignment to London, were sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* per square foot, resulting in a net loss of Rs. 296-4-5. The main contention, in respect to this loss is, that a better price was obtainable and the plaintiffs failed to secure it. That had the plaintiffs been properly deligent this loss could not have occurred, and for this petty matter the defendants have thought fit to fight this, claim and have fought it, I must say, in a manner that reflects small credit on their good sense or intelligence, and as regards the second defendant, on his honesty and good faith. Mr. Nicholson, who appeared for the defendants, raised five issues. The fifth of which bringing into question the jurisdiction of this Court, I will proceed to consider first of all. The summonses in this suit originally stood in the names of the first defendant Buktaversing, as the proprietor of the factory aforesaid, and of the second defendant, his Bombay agents, Jagabhoy Goculdas and Co., care of Messrs Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson. As the first defendant was resident out of this Court's jurisdiction, leave was duly obtained under section 18 of the Presidency Small Causes Court's Act. At the hearing Mr. Nicholson objected to his firm being mentioned in the summons, and so the words "care of &c." were struck out. It then appeared that "Jagabhoy Goculdas and Co." was no other than the individual Goculdas Jaichund, a clerk of Mr. Nicholson's, who for the *nonce* has constituted himself a firm in the style aforesaid, for the purpose of doing little business as a money-lender, and, as the so-call "Bombay agents" of the carpet factory, advanced monies to the defendants, as above stated, on the security of the factory goods and outturn. On this the summons was amended by the Court, by more specifically describing the second defendant as Goculdas Jaichund, trading as "Jagabhoy Goculdas and Co." and striking out the words "Bombay agents." Mr. Nicholson on this pleaded to the jurisdiction of this Court, on the ground that the cause of action had been materially varied under the leave obtained under section 18, as aforesaid, must be regarded as a nugatory and of no avail. He relied on the case of Rampratrab *vs.* Premsookh, XV., I. L. R., Bombay, page 93. I have carefully considered that case and I find that it has no application to the facts of this case as above stated. I hold that the words "Bombay agents" are merely descriptive and unnecessary, just as much as the words "care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere &c." and striking out the same from the summons does not vary or alter the case of action in any way so as to bring it within the principle of the ruling above cited. The cause of action on which this claim is founded wholly arises within the Court's jurisdiction, and is common to both the defendants, the plaintiff's claim being that the defendants jointly entered into these transactions and were equally liable and there is nothing to show that on the summons originally framed, plaintiffs claimed to sue the second defendant as the agent of the first defendant, I accordingly hold that the Court has jurisdiction, and find the 5th issue in favour of the plaintiffs. I now come to the first issue whether the plaintiffs acted in such a way as to obtain the best prices for the said goods ? This issue, as it stands, is somewhat misleading. I take it, it must be understood here that the "best prices" must have reference to the terms of the letters A. and B. As regards the consignment to New York, as I have above stated, there is no contest. As to the consignment to London, I find the very voluminous and, towards the close of it, very acrid correspondence, that has passed between the plaintiffs and the defendant on this subject, goes clearly to show that the plaintiffs have tried to do their best for the defendants and if they have not succeeded so well as they ought to have done and disposed of the goods earliar, it must be attributed not to any want of deligence on their part, but to the default of the first defendant and to the untenable character of the contentions raised by him throughout. The first defendant has been charging the plaintiffs with male-fides, fraud, and what not, and prior to the hearing the plaintiffs attempted to set up fraudulent misconduct on the part of the plaintiff as a defence, but at the hearing, all this evaporates, and they withdrew from this position, in fact, they have had to confess that they could not aver that the plaintiffs have done anything to take any unfair advantage of them, or that the plaintiffs did not do their best in their interests. The plaintiffs, to my mind, appear to have been labouring certainly under a misconception of the real terms of the arrangement between the plaintiffs and the defendants. By the letters A and B the defendants undertake to sell the goods at the best price that their London agents could obtain. This does not, I think, admit of the construction sought to be put on these letters by the defendants that the best price meant or must mean the highest market price. But even supposing this was so, it lay on the defendants to show that at the time the plaintiffs proposed to sell at 3. that that was not the best market price then obtainable, or that when the plaintiffs eventually sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* that they could have obtained a higher rate. This onus, I find, the defendants fail to discharge. They merely rely on certain other sales of carpets through other firms at higher rates, but they fail to show at what season of the year or in respect of what class and quality of goods, such rates were obtained. These sales, too, were retail sales and range over some seven or nine months after shipment, whilst it is admitted that some of these carpets fetched higher prices of 4*s.* or even 5*s.* There are as many more being part of the same consighnment, that remains still undisposed of. This is also worthy of note that in the matter of this class of goods a great deal must depend on the pattern and colour, besides texture to catch the taste or the fancy of the buyer, and there is absolutely nothing to show that the carpets sold for the defendants by the other firms for the higher prices were of the same sort and pattern as those sold by the plaintiffs. Considering all these circumstances and also the fact that the defendants themselves intervened to prevent the plaintiffs selling at a higher rate than what was eventually realised, I must hold the first issue also in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs the second issue as it stands appears to me to be also defective. It is to this effect—Whether the defendants did not offer to take back the goods in payment of all charges ? This is somewhat inconsequent and incomplete. To make it complete, I think, the words—if yes, then were the defendants justified in proceeding to sell notwithstanding such offer—should be supplemented. Considering it in the amended form, I find both the questions so raised in the affirmative. The correspondence undoubtedly shows that the defendants did offer to take back the goods from the plaintiffs in payment of the plaintiff's advances, costs, and charges, but it also shows most conclusively that the plaintiffs, who in no way are bound to accede to such offer, were all along willing to give up the goods on being repaid their actual advances and out-of-pocket costs, rather than deal with a customer, so troublesome as the first defendant proved himself to be. But instead of proceeding to carry out this offer, the plaintiffs showing willingness even to be repaid, as aforesaid, in London, though entitled, I think, to claim such repayment in Bombay. The defendant failed to do so, and eventually adandoned this arrangement entirely. This being so, and considering that owing to delays, which I must place at the doors of the defendants, the plaintiffs were in danger of not being able to sell, so as to cover their advances and costs, they were clearly justified in proceeding to sell as they did. Such action, on their part, I consider, under the circumstances, being amply supported by the recent decision reported in Vol. 17, Bombay Series, I. L. R., page 520. We next come to the third issue whether the second defendant, acted in the matter otherwise than an agent only for the defendants, or whether he is in any way liable in this suit. It is needless to consider this issue at any length. It was fully answered by the second defendant himself. See his deposition which was given after very great reluctance and in a most shifty and unsatisfactory manner, also his letter Ex. M. In the face of such a letter, even if there were nothing else, the defence, as put forward in this issue, must be characterized as extremely vexatious and disingenuous. I accordingly find the third issue also in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs. The fourth issue (and the last now I consider) is the general issue and under it, it may be fitly considered whether the plaintiffs have proved their claim or case. I hold that they have done so. The plaintiffs are clearly bound by the terms of these letters A and B, and they must be taken to have agreed to accept the plaintiffs' account sales as *prima facie* conclusive on the question of loss or deficiency ; it was, of course, open to them to show by evidence that such account sales were faulty, fraudulent, or otherwise not to be accepted as correct. This, however, the defendants have made no attempts to show, and in the absence of any such evidence to the contrary I hold that even if the defendants had not specifically agreed to accept the account sales, they would, under the circumstances of this case, be bound by the same. See judgments Couch, Chief Justice, in 6th Bombay, H. C. L. R., pages 39 and 41, where the law as to account sales relating to goods sold in a foreign market is clearly stated, and within the principle of which the present case may fairly be considered to come. I accordingly find that the plaintiffs are entitled to a decree as under. Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 755-4-4, and costs, and certified Rs. 85 as professional costs.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 6th Oct., 1893 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	75	57	Nasik	31	67
Raver	20	6	Deolali	36	60
Nimbhora	32	79	Ghoti	88	46
Bhadli	26	83	Nargaon	29	33
Jalgaon	26	39	Warangaon	31	15
Sirsoli	19	12	Hootgi	31	71
Mhasawad	21	32	Mohol	21	32
Maheji	30	92	Madha	17	50
Pachora	33	71	Barsi Road	22	5
Kajgaon	22	63	Kem	21	41
Naydongri	25	14	Jeur	25	25
Chalisgaon	24	70	Pomalwari	18	40
Nandgaon	21	1	Diksal	16	22
Munmar	23	20	Lonauli	206	28
Lasalgaon	25	59	Dhond	16	83
Khervadi	26	47	Talegaon	43	88

* It will be noticed that the total rainfall at Kherwadi, for week ending 15th September, should be 24 in. 41 cents ; W. E. 22 September, 24 in. 84 cents ; W. E. 29th September, 25 in. 27 cents., instead of that previously given.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 7th October, 1893 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	86	99	Baroda	46	19
Panjoo	76	50	Mehmadabad	46	30
Vaitarana	66	82	Ahmedabad	39	20
Palghur	74	74	Viramgam	27	77
Gholwad	68	77	Wadhwan	11	67
Daman	85	13	Dabhoi	53	11
Bulsar	62	73	Sevalia	48	20
Nausari	46	52	Godhra	46	59
Surat	49	54	Kharaghora	24	77
Kim	48	9	Limkhera	56	20
Broach	54	98	Dohad	47	56

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk at Sholapur, Malegaon and Bombay, and moderate or light in other places. The distribution is very irregular. Gradients are moderate in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, and on and off the Coromandel Coast, while readings are nearly uniform over the rest of the country. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the Madras Presidency, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is within 4° of the normal mean everywhere. The minimum temperature is 4° to 6° in defect of the normal at Agra, Ajmere, Surat and Sholapur, and 4° to 5° in excess at Karwar and Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 59° at Ajmere and Jacobabad. Humidity is increasing in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and the skies are cloudy to overcast to the south of Latitude 22° and at Bhuj. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·17), Trichinopoly (1·85), Madras (1·34) and Bangalore 1·09, and light to moderate showers at Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the existence of a depression very near to the east-south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay, where the weather is probably squally, rainy and unsettled. This depression shows a marked tendency to move westwards. Hence the weather on and off the Coromandel Coast and over the country to the south of Latitude 16° is unsettled and conditions are very favourable for rain in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Pressure is abnormally low at and in the neighbourhood of Rajkot, Veraval, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Secunderabad and the weather is likely to become more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 11

Pressure has fallen from slowly to moderately on all stations except Bengal, and along the base of the Himalayas ; the decrease being largest in the Peninsula from Hyderabad southwards. The pressure is defective on all stations. The defects are largest in south Peninsular, equalling 0·13 inch at Cuddapah and Bangalore. Winds are light and variable in most districts, south-easterly in Burma, and many stations over the Peninsula. Winds are light practically in all stations. The temperature changes are unimportant. General and rather heavy rain has fallen at Madras and South Peninsula, and Burma. Numerous showers have been reported from Bengal, few from Bombay, elsewhere it is rainless. Madras, Cuddalore and Karwan report two inches, Sirchar, Barisal, Trichinopoli, Mysore, Wellington, Bagalore and Salem above one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·748
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of wind*	S, SSE, SE, WNW, NW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	130
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·33
" year	65·31
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 11th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	88,000	1,13,000	4,000	2,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	245	9	445
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	10,04,348	11,55,936	39,414	21,99,698
Total for 13 weeks	10,92,348	12,68,936	43,414	24,04,698
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,249	1,12,318	3,834	2,01,491
Per mile of Ry do.	185	244	8	437
Total to corresponding date do.	9,67,259	11,42,524	41,208	21,50,991

Increase for the week .... Rs. 3,509
Ditto to date .... " 2,53,707

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur in the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain W. Tegge, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J. Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (17th September), via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,220 tons, Captain H. Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (4th September), with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	Antwerp, &c.	15-10	F Muir
E	Braunfels	1923	Tegge	Hamburg	12-10	Glade &Co
F	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	12-10	A Simeon
G	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius	13-10	V Ebraim
K	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownugar	11-60	Shprd &Co
N	Altmore	1297	Watson	Not fixed		T Morrison &Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhownugur	14-10	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Keyzer	C. Mandvi	12-10	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	London	18-10	J Mackintosh
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Marseilles & Genoa		19-10	Barboro
4	Sutra	1416	Senate	China	12-10	Barboro
5	Ravenna	1915	Browne	China	18-10	P & O Co
6	Sirdhana	2055	Black	Calcutta		M Mackenzie
7	Tannadice	1408	Habekost	Not fixed		H Cassum

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, Sept 4.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, Sept 17.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Tudor	Portsmouth, Sept 14.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kola s	Russell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sirdhana, for Calcutta. Rangoon, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi via K. Coast.
" Chilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Australia, for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Braunfels, Captain Tegge, obtained her portclearance yesterday, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

7 Senator s .... Woodcock ... Liverpool, Sept 8.
Lawada s .... Jones .... Rangoon, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Steamer Kasara and barque Pauline.
Oct. 7.—Steamer Arroyo.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

7 Golconda s .... London.
Warora s .... Bombay.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

6 Congella s .... Natal.
Colaba s .... Colombo.
Secundra s .... Singapore.
Aglaia s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—200 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.
Siam s—1 case wollen chadder, David Sassoon and Co.
Skerryvore s—16 bales skins, E Purdina ; 4 cases peacock feathers, P Damjee ; 58 cases gum, T Thakersey ; 1 cwt deer horns, H Rattonjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Altmore s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 16 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co ; 440 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Braunfels s—1,057 cwts groundnut, cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
LaSeyne s—4 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 25,000) and gold coins, (Rs. 12,600), the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

FOR HAVRE.
Clan Alpine s—220 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—6,003 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheok and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Ellora s—175 bales cotton, J Kanyalal.

FOR HONGKONG.
Sturra s—175 cwts raisins, A H Cumroodin and Co ; 175 cwts raisins, and 33 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Evoo ; 37 cwts kismiss, and 56 cwts jardaloo, D Javerchand ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 131 cwts sandalwood, M Cassambhoy and Co ; 400 bales twist, H Hurnundrai ; 182 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.
Ravenna s—100 bales twist, s N Talati and Co ; 300 bales twist, V Ebrahim and Co ; 159 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co ; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Ravenna s—166 bales twist, R Canjee and Co ; 378 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co ; 90 bales piece goods and 1,000 bales twist, David Sasoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Ravenna s—1,000 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co ; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Ravenna s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Elliot, Lt, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Nurse, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

OCTOBER 10.

Cummins, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Infty H C, on leave, from Bolarum.
O'Connell, Major, Mo, and Bo, Inspector of Gymnasia, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 11.

Poore, Lieut, Bo, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Madras.
Morgan, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 10.

Elliott, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to join to Delhi.
Nurse, Lt, Bo. Staff Corps, to join to Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 11.

Monteith, Major, Bo, 7th Lancers to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head Quarters.
Friday, 13th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.
Friday, 13th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

338-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
118-93—Bicknell, M and M—Cursetjee Dorabjee Ghandy and another vs Framji Sorabji Bharucha and another—Ardesir, H and D.
263-93—Ardesir, H and D—Framji Sorabjee Bharucha vs Cursetjee Dorabji Ghandy and another—Bicknell, M and M.
446-92—Duphtary and F—Wusonji Gopal and another vs Haji Abdool Latiff Haji Ebrahim—Wadia, and G.
182-91—Roughton and B—Venayekrao Dhonderaj Bevalkar vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne, G and S.
435-92—Wadia and G—Cawasji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody—Nanu and H.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhauji Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
231-93—M L Shroff—Soonderji Kesowji vs John Fachiri—Bhaishunker and K.
567-92—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhondalibhoy vs Hiralal Ramgopal—Dikshit and H.
73-93—K J Mantri—Abdool Hoosen Mulla Kallimoodin vs Essabhoy Abdool Karim—Bicknell M and M.
523-88—Payne, G and S—Maharaj Mohandas Gungopaldas vs Sukaldas Guri Behandas—Tyabji and D.
216-88—Bhaishunker and K—Ootumchand Maneckchand vs Ranas Gungadhur Myral and others—Tyabji and D, and N and H.
229-8—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kesowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G, and Little S N and B.
176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis M and M, M N S and Framjee and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.)

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.)

668-92—Shamrao P—Nanabhoy Hoosungjee Mogrelia vs Ruttonbai and others—Little S N and B and Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-93—Edgelow and G—Haji Saboo Sidic and another vs Premabai and another—Bicknell M and M.
658-92—Nanu and H—Pestonji Bamonji Soonawalla and another vs Bamonjee Eduljee Soonawalla and others—Bicknell M and M.
231-93—Framji and M—Maneckjee Furdonjee Mehta and another vs Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairbhoy Peerbhoy and another—Thakoredas D and C.
655-92—Tyabjee and D—for pauper—Aimal and another vs Bapujee Dhanjibhoy Bavon and others. In person.
682-92—H S Dikshit—Moreshwar Mukand vs Lukshmibai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
208-93—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhandas Permanandas and another vs Vincent de Souza—Tyablee and D.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Rednses, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

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PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a COLLECTING AGENT (Parsee preferred) to Collect Debts for several Firms in Northern India. Fixed Salary guaranteed and Commission given. Residence in Lahore necessary and Security required. Apply to "F.A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Second-class ENGINEER, with practical Knowledge of Erecting and Working a Ginning Factory for the Punjab. Apply till 16th inst. Address:—RAM DETTA, care of Purmeshridas Juggonath, Marwadi Bazaar, Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making Final Arrangements elsewhere.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN English Gentleman who has been Educated in France and Germany, desires to GIVE PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Terms Moderate, and Excellent References. Apply to "Alpha," care of this Office.

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BEST AMERICAN PERFUMES of different Varieties just Unpacked in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles, each Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8, respectively. If you want to Test the Perfumes pay a Visit to PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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GENTLEMEN who desire to Subscribe to this Fund are requested to intimate the same to any of the Secretaries and to pay their Subscriptions to the account of the TELANG MEMORIAL FUND, at the Bank of Bombay, or to the Treasurer.

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Honorary Secretaries.
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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November. consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE .... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; but the price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 33 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 73 5-8 cents per oz.; Demand Exchange on London having advanced half a cent, to 4·85 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 115,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 73·60 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2 7-8d. Braziers' Copper was £1 lower, at £51 per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was again 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·18¼.

Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36s. per 416 lbs. cif. April-May shipment to Havre, this price having been fixed; No. 1 Club Wheat at 28s. per 492 lbs. cif. (sellers) November-December shipment, to Dunkirk; and White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool at 5s. 5d. per cental Ex-Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*, spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions except January-February (on which the decline was 3-64d.) the extreme quotations being 4 31-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 17-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Owing to mutilation having necessitated repetition, Reuter's Washington telegram of yesterday's date did not come to hand until this evening. The Agricultral Bureau monthly report states the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 70 11-16 per cent., which compares, with a condition of 73 4-10 per cent. last month; of 73·3 in October last year; and 77·28 per cent. as the average for years in October. It is stated that the decrease is attributed to the same causes as last month (drought, insects, and rust); but favourable weather prevails for picking.

A decline of 3-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at New York yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents per lb., and January Futures were 17 points lower, at 8·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales; and the figures to date for the new season compare as follows with those for the two previous years in the same time.

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	54,000	57,000	73,000
Three days' do.	143,000	141,000	193,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	706,000	733,000	1,221,000

Here, the Cotton Markkt has been quiet to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices, with only a small business passing. Exporters have bought 200 Oomra, at Rs. 191; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 207; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, consisting of 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 185-95; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 197; and Dhulia, at Rs. 165-9; and 100 Cutch, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, and with an increase in the demand from shippers, prices being still quoted as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs. 4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ...	„ 4-0-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„ 4-1-0	„
Red Delhi.....................	„ 3-14-0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„ 4-3-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-13-9	„
Hard Red	„ 3-12-0	„

SEEDS are also quiet, with only a small export business doing, and we quote prices unchanged as follows:—

Linsed	Rs. 7-11-6 to 7-13-6	p.ct.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 6-12-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore...	„ 6-4-0 to 6-6-0	„
Do. Red do. ...	„ 6-0-0 to 6-2-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 41-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	„ 39-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5931	bales.
Wheat	8,460	cwts.
Linseed................................	6,124	„
Rapeseed..............................	3,528	„
Gingelly	4,611	„
Poppyseed	1,444	„
Groundnuts	1,798	„
Castorseed	4,405	„
Rice	16,745	„

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with not much business passing on any line. We hear, however, of something having been done to-day for Marseilles, for January-February-March shipment, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been firm to-day, rates having opened at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and very shortly, 1s. 3 3-32. and 1s 3 1-8d. respectively, was obtainable, and done on the receipt of Calcutta news, rates there having been 1s. 3⅛d. for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for six months' sight Credits. A few ready Merchants' Bills were placed locally in the morning, at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but 1s. 3¼d. was the best obtainable at the close. Money is reported to be getting daily scarcer in Calcutta in the Bazaar, and is beginning to react here; and we close firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		........1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		..............1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		.........1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits	do.	.........1s. 3 ¼d.	„
Francs	do.	.........1·60 ⅛	

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 3⅛d.; Demand, 1s. 3 5-32d.; and Credits, 1s. 3 5-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day, and Fours have receded about ⅛ per cent. from last evening's quotations, say to 104 15-16 for Money, and 104⅞ for Account, at which rates left off. 98 is now named for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES are very quiet, but generally unchanged in value, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 50 in Dhun Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in Sassoon; and of Rs. 5 in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo; Rs. 10 in James Greaves; and of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue. Alcock Ashdown and Co. are Rs. 8 lower.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden, at or about noon, on Thursday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	7	5 p.m.	12	44
Teheran	11	2	51 p.m.	...	18
Suez	11	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 11th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	33	...	1
„ Madras	...	25	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 10.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·2
6 p.m.	85·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—FOWLER—October 11, at Bombay, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., Free Church of Scotland, Robert Smith, (Mess Sergeant, 74th Highlanders), to Catherine Fowler, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Fowler, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIE—October 3, at Torrington, Murree, the wife of Archibald Christie, B C S, of a son.
DIGHTON—October 5, at Quilon, the wife of S M Dighton, of Peermaad, Travancore, of a son.
FERGUSON—October 4, at Benares, the wife of Barrack-Sergeant Ferguson, M W, of a son.
GILL—October 6, at Guntur, the wife of R P Gill, of a son.
HAMMICK—October 8, at Madras, the wife of M Hammick M C S, of a daughter.
KOCH—October 6, at 14, Store Road, Ballygunge, the wife of Marcus Koch, of a son.
STALEY—October 4, at Barisal, the wife of A E Staley, of a son.
SCOTT—October 3, at St Leonards, Bangalore, the wife of Wm Horatio Scott, of a daughter.
SMAIL—October 4, at Alleppey, the wife of Henry Smail, of a daughter.
WITHAM—October 2, at Tingri, Assam, the wife of E Wells Witham, M R C S, L R C P, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—LEARMONTH—October 6, at 4, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, by the Rev K D McLaren, Assistant Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, assisted by the Rev John Morrison, B D, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, and the Rev G C Laha, St Andrew's Bengali Church, the Rev George Bruce, M A, Church of Scotland Mission, to Margaret Catherine Learmonth, Edinburgh.
HUTTON—BOYES—October 7, at St Andrew's Church Madras, by the Rev J Heron, B D, William Hutton, P W D, Periyar, to Annie Dickson, daughter of Edward Boyes, Esq, Bunpark, Uddington, Scotland.
WHISTLER—RIVETT-CARNAC—October 3, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Oscar Watkins, M A, Captain A E Whistler, 2nd (Q O) B L I, son of the late Major-General James Whistler, C B, Madras Cavalry, to Florence Gordon, daughter of Charles Forbes Rivett-Carnac, Esq, late Indian Civil Service.

DEATHS.

JONES—October 6, at Madhupur, suddenly, Theophilus Walter Jones, Assistant Engineer, E I Ry, aged 46 years and 7 months.
SANDEL—October 6, at No 83, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Rye Mony, widow of the late Rev Hari Har Sandel, aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893.

THE report on the political administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1892-93 is on the whole satisfactory in regard to the condition of the Native States comprised in that area with two small exceptions. It is true that there is still ground for dissatisfaction in regard to the prevalence of dacoity in many of the States, and of apathy and even connivance on the part of some of the Durbarees, but even in this respect there have been evidences of amendment. Mr. R. J. Crossthwaite, the Political Agent, made his annual tour through the States, and saw nearly every Chief and all the important Thakurs in the three Agencies. Everywhere there had been an abundant rainfall, which in some places was excessive towards the close, and did some injury to the hot weather crops, but the wheat and other cold-weather crops, especially in Western Malwa and Bhopal, were unusually good. There was, however, frost and rain and hail, which caused some mischief; yet, on the whole, the later harvest was large, except in Gwalior, where hail and winter rains did more damage than elsewhere. The month of January was rendered memorable in Gwalior by the respective visits of the Maharajah of Mysore and his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Austria. Unfortunately, both visits took place during the absence of the young Maharajah Scindia, who, accompanied by the Resident, Colonel Reynolds, and the principal sirdars, was in Calcutta at the invitation of the Viceroy. The stay of his Highness in Calcutta extended over a fortnight, and enabled the young Prince to see the sights of the capital; on leaving he gave donations, amounting to Rs. 10,000, to the principal charities of Calcutta. The Maharajah's education is progressing satisfactorily under the care of Mr. Johnstone. With a view to initiate his Highness in the working of official business, the Palace Department has been placed in his charge. The administration is carried on by the Council of Regency, presided over by the Maharani Regent, the Maharajah's mother. The Resident expresses his satisfaction with the desire shown by the Regency to take decisive measures for the prevention of organised and violent crime. The two regiments of Imperial Defence Cavalry present a smart appearance, the officers and men working very steadily. The horses are not all that could be wished, but steps are being taken to remedy this, Captain Edwards, the Inspecting Officer, having purchased remounts in Bombay. The Goona-Bina and the Ujjein-Bhopal Railway are under construction, and fair progress is being made. The Durbar desire that the last mentioned line, which will connect Gwalior with Bhopal, Dewas, and Indore—those States finding the capital for the sections passing through their territories—should be constructed on the standard guage and not on the metre guage, as recommended by the Secretary of State, the reason being that the return will be larger from a broad gauge line while a narrow gauge would not be profitable.

The Resident is of the same opinion and recommends that the Durbar should be allowed to lay out the money in the manner which they believe to be most conducive to their own interests, "so long as no objection exists which would render their projects undesirable from a political point of view." The State has surplus funds available for the purpose. The income for the year was a crore and forty-two thousand rupees, and the expenditure charged to revenue one crore thirty-four thousand. The actual cash balance on the 6th November last amounted to the handsome sum of four crores eighty lakhs and-a-half. A very different state of things financial was found to exist in the petty State of Kaniadhana, under the same Resident. A year ago it became necessary to send one of the clerks of the Residency, Pundit Shri Narayan, to put things on a better footing. The financial condition of the State was hopelessly embarrassed and affairs generally in utter confusion. The Rajah kept no accounts, and contracted a great number of debts for trivial sums, never paying for a single article taken by him; not even for flour, ghee, oil, and cloth. His debts were not, however, very large, his total liabilities amounting to Rs. 23,600, say one year's revenue of the Statelet. The debts have been liquidated for Rs. 12,600. To prevent his Highness from getting his affairs into a similar mess again, stringent orders have been given to his creditors and others not to give him money or credit under penalty of forfeiting their claims. It is easy to laugh at this chapter in State history; but if matters go on as they are in certain larger States in Europe, it will be necessary for some of them to compound with their creditors for eight annas in the rupee, and to entreat all and sundry not to subscribe to any further loans under penalty of losing the whole sum advanced. It is but fair to the little State in question to mention that in the matter of dacoity it shows a good record, as compared to some of its neighbours. There were only two cases of robbery with violence; in one of them, the five persons concerned were arrested and all of them convicted; in the other four arrests were made, but the prisoners were discharged for want of evidence. Things were not quite so satisfactory in Gwalior, where the number of dacoits were fifty-five, ten more than in the previous year, and of the thousand and thirty persons concerned in them, only a hundred and thirty were arrested. The proportion of arrests was, however, greater than in the previous year, the Durbar having taken special measures in several districts to deal with this pest. In other respects gratifying signs of progress are visible. The number of schools increased during the year from 175 to 183, while the teaching staff and the number of pupils have proportionately increased. The health of the students has been improved by greater attention to athletic exercises, gymnastics being taught in the State schools. The Medical Department is under the able supervision of Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts. Four hospitals are in course of construction, and the Department has relieved the sufferings of nearly eighty thousand patients during the year.

The Indore State enjoys the distinction of being almost free from the plague of dacoity; during the year there were only eighteen cases, few of them being serious. His Highness Holkar devoted his personal attention to the Revenue Department, and in the cold weather made a tour in the northern districts of his dominions. He found the assessments there to be too high, and made considerable reductions. The building of the new State College in the capital is making progress, and every confidence is felt that under the able supervision of Mr. Cholmondeley the institute will be successful. The Rajkumar College, under the Principal, Mr. R. H. Gunion, has twenty-eight scions of princely houses on its rolls—the highest number yet attained. The Thakore of Piplada left the College during the year to be vested with the powers of his Thakurate, and amongst those who have joined is the young Rajah of Rutlam, who succeeds the late Rajah, the pupil of the late Mr. Aberigh Mackay. The State schools of Central India were inspected by Mr. Gunion, who reports favourably of their efficiency. The Indore charitable hospital excelled its previous record in the class of cases for which it has for years held pre-eminence under Dr. D. F. Keegan, the civil Administrative Medical Officer of Central India. Of eighty-two cases in which litholapaxy was performed eighty made recoveries. Nine operations to supply the victims of marital jealousy with new noses, were accomplished with most gratifying results. The number of patients treated was over twenty-eight thousand, many of them coming from distant parts of the country to undergo operations for cateract. The Imperial Service Troops have been mounted, and their training is progressing satisfactorily. Unfortunately the outlook in other respects is not free from anxiety. The exports of Malwa opium during the year to the Chinese market fell short of that of the previous year by nearly four thousand chests, a serious decline seeing that the revenue of the Indore State largely depends on the receipts from opium. The decrease is attributed to the increased production of opium in China. The number of chests exported was 28,601, while the stock in hand 40,000 chests, nearly all consists of new opium, there being little of the old opium which is chiefly in demand. The outturn for the year was estimated roughly at 26,000 chests—not sufficient to make good the reduced amount exported. The Opium Commission, when it visits Indore in the early part of the ensuing year, will, doubtless be able to obtain from the Dewan, the Rao Bahadur Khunderao C. R. Bederkar, some instructive calculations as to the effect on the finances of the State of the total suppression of the opium traffic.

THERE is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth at home among the opponents of the much-discussed cantonment regulations, says our London correspondent. There was to have been a field-day in the House of Commons on the Tuesday before the mail left. Mr. Stansfeld, the leader of what is called the Social Purity party, had announced through the columns of a friendly journal, that he was coming down to Westminster to move the adjournment of the House. His purpose was to secure an expression of opinion regarding the recent inquiry at the India Office, an inquiry in which he took quite the most prominent interest. Printed whips were sent out to members known to be in sympathy with Mr. Stansfeld's object, and speeches treating the subject from different points of view were prepared by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McLaren, and, possibly, others. But Mr. Stansfeld and his friends reckoned without the ever-vigilant Sir Richard Temple. Directly Sir Richard saw that the other side proposed to do, he handed into the clerk at the table the following notice:—"To call attention to the report of the Committee on the rules regarding contagious diseases in Indian Cantonments, and to move that the health of the troops in this respect and the regulations relating thereto demand the attention of the Government of India." Mr. Stausfeld had retired into the privacy of his country home to draw up the indictment that was to crush the Indian authorities, and compel the Home Government to accede to all his requirements. He went up to town in blissful ignorance of Sir Richard Temple's astute manœuvre. Our correspondent was in the House when Mr. Stansfeld was made acquainted with the result of the honourable baronet's cleverness. Not only was it impossible for the adjournment to be moved, but what is more, the subject could not be referred to in the Indian Budget debates about to take place unless Sir Richard withdrew his "blocking motion." Mr. Stansfeld was supported by the little band of M. P.s who have made themselves conspicuous—perhaps, by their quite unintentional advocacy of the cause of free vice and full hospitals. Their faces were a picture. A more unhappy looking set of men our correspondent never saw. It appeared from what the Speaker said, that in any case Mr. Stansfeld might not have been able to move the adjournment, as the question was one that might appropriately be considered on going into Committee to consider the Indian Budget. But whether he would have been so strict in his application of the rules if Sir Richard's motion had not been on the paper we cannot say; at all events, that motion prevented any chance of Mr. Stansfeld delivering his soul on any other occasion this session. The disappointment of the Stansfelds, the Stuarts, and the McLarens can be imagined when, according to the gossip in the Lobby, it was believed Mr. George Russell was instructed to concede all they are clamouring for. At the same time, it was whispered by old Parliamentary hands that the Liberal whips did not seem particularly disconcerted at Mr. Stansfeld's check. It is not every member of the Gladstonian Administration that shares Mr. George Russell's peculiarly rigid views respecting this delicate and difficult question.

MR. SCANNELL, the Acting Inspector-General of Police, sent in his report on the working of the railway police a couple of months ago, and the Government resolution reviewing has just been issued under date September 11. Mr. Scannell should have had his documents in the hands of Government seven weeks earlier, according to the regulation, but he was prevented by the necessity of touring in the Presidency. A similar explanation, we imagine, can scarcely be offered for the late appearance of the resolution, which was apparently ready a month before it was issued. As we pointed out in commenting on the Inspector-General's report there was on all the lines a remarkable increase of crime, heaviest on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and relatively least on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, where moreover the establishment of proper police control on the Sabarmati-Roho section, over which in the previous year there was hardly any, might have been expected to result in improved registration of crime and a consequent increase in the number of reported offences, Government does not lose sight of the fact that the large growth of cases under the Opium Act explains much of the development of crime on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, but declines to agree with Mr. Scannell, that as only fifty-nine such cases were reported on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, there must have been laxity on the part of the police on that line. As this conclusion is, in the opinion of Government, based only on the bare assumption that all cases detected on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway must have passed over the Rajputana-Malwa, its accuracy is questioned. Mr. Scannell, in his report, further endeavoured to show that the increase of traffic is the chief factor in an increase of offences under the Penal Code. And this seems to most people, as well as to Government, to be as a general rule correct. In order to test the value of the theory the railway traffic returns are to be affixed to police reports. His Excellency in Council calls attention to the abnormally low percentage of success in prosecuting to conviction on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, but in fairness to the Superintendent of the latter line it must be remembered that some four hundred miles of the line only last year came under proper police control, and moreover the strength of the police on that railway is lower than on the other three lines. The proximity of the railway stations to the bazaars in Bombay city is held to account for the rapid disposal of stolen property, and the difficulty experienced by the police of the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Lines in tracing it. The complaint of the Superintendent of the Southern Maratha Railway Police of the absence of a competent officer to conduct prosecutions, calls forth the reply that no such officers have ever been appointed on that line or any other in this Presidency. There is a court prosecutor at Dharwar and the practicability of utilising his services in important cases, arising on the Southern Maratha Railway is suggested.

DR. WEIR calls attention in his Report on the Health of the City of Bombay during the third quarter of the year 1893, to a serious nuisance from absence of drains in a densely-populated locality at Chinchpoogli. There is an area, bounded on three sides by roads, the base being Parel Road, the north side being Kala Chowki Road, and the south side Chinchpoogli Road, running from the Fire Brigade Station past the Health Department stables. On two sides of this triangle sewage is seen flowing down the streets. The junction of Parel Road and Kala Chowki Road has been a cesspool during the rains, and people have had to walk through the sewage and water. There are within this area eight mills, but not one public drain. The Health Officer recommends that the drainage system should be extended at once to this locality—an opinion in which the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, concurs. The plans and estimates for the drainage of the locality are, we are glad to hear, in preparation.

SOME of the Bombay riot cases have come before the High Court. In one case, Imperatrix *vs.* Atmaram Narayen and eight others, the accused were convicted of rioting armed with deadly weapons, near the Arthur and Ripon Roads, about 11 p.m., on the 11th August last, and were sentenced by Mr. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, to rigorous imprisonment for six months each. An application made on their behalf by Mr. Shamrao M. Rele for a revision of the conviction and sentence has been rejected by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton. Applications and appeals have been lodged by the same pleader in three other cases, in which their lordships have ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for, but have refused the application for release of the accused on bail. It was argued in two of the cases that there was no evidence to prove that the persons collected at the corner of 2nd Sootar Chawl, constituted an unlawful assembly; and that, on the contrary, it was proved that the persons had so assembled in the exercise of the right of private defence, namely, that of defending the lives and property of the inhabitants of the street against offences affecting human body and property on the part of Mahomedan rioters—the public authorities to whom recourse could be had for protection, namely, the police, being absolutely helpless.

THE Army Head-Quarters will be established at Bombay on the 18th instant. All correspondence should be forwarded to Poona as usual.

THE following notification appears in the *Government Gazette* issued last evening:—The following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 10th October, 1893, is published for general information:—"Regulations for return pilgrimage suppressed. Ordinary quarantine against cholera imposed against arrivals from all ports in Arabian Coast of Red Sea."

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branche, on the last day of September, 1891, Rs. 1,25,935,000, September 1892, Rs. 11,48,94,000, September 1893, Rs. 16,58,69,000.

THE Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission—an organization with which we have nothing that corresponds—appears to have been eminently successful. Since it was created by the appointment of Commissioners gathered mainly from the smaller and poorer towns within the State, a similar Commission has been established in New Hampshire, and Connecticut also has provided for a corresponding work, and efforts are being made to secure a similar agency in several other States. The Commission is purely advisory, and its members serve, from their interest in the work, without pay. The authorities of any library call upon them for advice as to the selection and purchase of books, cataloguing, or any other matter of detail concerning the administration or maintenance of a library.

AFTER Chicago comes San Francisco with a project for an International Exposition. The glories of Jackson Park are to be imitated in "the beautiful Golden Gate Park, on the broad waters of the Pacific." It is proposed to open this "Californian Midwinter International Exposition" next New Year's Day, and to keep it open until the end of June. This period, whilst technically mid-winter, so far as the opening is concerned, is said to be really the best time of the year as regards climate. Whether a large number of those who are now exhibiting at Chicago will care to transport their wares to the Golden Gate has yet to be seen; but there is no reason to doubt the ability of California to organise a really successful exhibition.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Czarewitch :—

Redeyes .... } dead heat.
Cypria .... }
Lady Rosebery 3

THE COAL STRIKES : A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

A Conference of the Mayors of the Midland towns and the representatives of the coal-owners and miners was held yesterday, when proposals for a compromise were drafted.

THE COAL-OWNERS AND THE MEN.

The Derby coal-owners have proposed to the miners to resume work on Monday at a reduction of fifteen per cent., and to appoint a tribunal of conciliation from both sides to settle future advances or reductions of wages.

THE BELGIAN STRIKES.

The coal strike in Belgium has ended.

MR. JOHN REDMOND AND BRITISH REFORMS.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at a great meeting held at Dublin yesterday, said his Party were resolved to do their utmost to ensure Ireland continuing to block the way of legislation in Parliament. It will, he said, be fatal to the interests of Ireland if all great English reforms were settled before the Home Rule question.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The report of Sir Evelyn Wood on the Autumn Manœuvres is generally favorable ; in it he mentions that coca leaves with a small quantity of slaked lime answered admirably in allaying the thirst of the men in the trying heat which was experienced.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT.

Latest advices from Rio state that Admiral de Mello still continues a desultory bombardment of the Forts. He has issued a manifesto, in which he repudiates the idea of restoring a monarchy in Brazil.

LOWERING THE SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.

The Austrian Government yielding to the popular demand has introduced a Bill into the Reichsrath widely extending the suffrage.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Willam Smith, the editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

The death is announced of General T. A. Murray.

THE COW-PROTECTION MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

The official despatch on the disturbances connected with the cow-protection movement goes home shortly.

LADY CROSTHWAITE.

News received by telegraph at Naini Tal states that Lady Crosthwaite, who was on the point of starting for India is seriously ill.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHIC TARIFF.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Mackay will put a question suggesting cheaper tariff for Indian telegrams. The four-anna telegram will doubtless be introduced sooner or later when the path of Government financially becomes little more clear.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Kabul news, dated 8th October, says that General Ghulam Haidar was yesterday employed in inspecting some of his regiments, which he has not seen for over three years, during which he had been employed at Jellalabad and Asmar. The Sipah Salar accompanied us for a drive in the evening. The escort who came with us from Landi Khana just received a donation of two months' pay to mark the Amir's satisfaction at the way in which they escorted the Mission. There never have been any unpleasant words between them and our followers, and we are all on very good terms.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Lieutenant MacMahon was commissioned by Sir Mortimer Durand to carry presents to the Amir. Lieutenant MacMahon remained with the Amir for over an hour. His Highness was very cordial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Camp offices of the Army Head Quarters will be open at Fort William on the 20th November.

The Government has approved of Captains Stuart, Bell, Bicknell, and Babington of the Ordnance Department, being deputed on duty to England, for the purpose of undergoing certain courses of instruction, next year.

One squadron of the 6th Bombay 2nd Cavalry has been withdrawn from Khelat to Quetta.

Lieutenant Peach proceeds to join the Staff College shortly.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RULES.

Many protests have been received by the Financial Department, against the Exchange Compensation Rules, but the Government of India have finally decided, as at first ruled that Act 10 of 1865 shall be followed.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference are discussing the recommendations of the sub-committees.

VERNACULAR SIGNALLING.

Sanction has been accorded to the withdrawal of the present prohibition against the use of Vernacular Signalling by Native Corps at instruction, and when acting independently of British signallers.

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIA.

A second small instalment of Maxim guns have arrived at India.

COOPER'S HILL MEN.

Forest Officers, just out from Cooper's Hill, have been posted as follows :—Messrs. Tireman, Wood, Cox, and Latham, to Madras ; Mr. Duxbury, Bombay ; Messrs. Perree and Stebbing, Bengal ; Messrs Billson, and Abbey, the N.-W. Provinces ; Mr. Williamson, the Punjab ; Messrs. Millward, Linnel, Hanson, the Central Provinces ; Mr. Smales, Burma ; and Mr. Lloyd, Assam. It is reported that these students have won the College diploma, and have given greatest satisfaction.

THE TINNEVELLY-QUILON RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Travancore Government, through the British Resident, addressed the Madras Government, asking it to move the Government of India to intervene in the matter of the proposed construction of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway with a view to the resumption of negotiations which a few years ago were broken off. Travancore is now anxious to get the line constructed. The Resident supports the request.

HEAVY RAIN IN MADRAS.

Heavy rain fell in Madras early this morning, one inch falling in sixteen minutes. Madras has now been thoroughly flushed for the first time this year. The monsoon appears to be fairly set in.

THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen went out to Ganesh Khind, this evening, to witness the Body-guard sports and the treat which his Excellency gave to the children belonging to the Body-guard School. The sports were got up among the children. Various amusements were provided for them, and large quantities of fruit and sweet-meat were distributed among them.

THE TWINNING DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The case of defamation brought by Mr. T. V. Twinning, manager, Potter, Bellew and Company, against Captain Beddy terminated to-day, Captain Beddy withdrawing unconditionally all statements made by him and tendering an unreserved apology.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 11.

A very large open-air meeting was held here last evening to hear the Hon'ble Raja Rampalsingh and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, who arrived here yesterday in connection with the approaching Congress at Lahore. Dr. B. R. Sawhny presided. The audience was estimated between two and three thousand. The speakers were listened to with rapt attention for over two hours. They said that the Indians were attached to the British rule by that most powerful of motives self interest, even more than by gratitude, for they recognised under that rule they could attain to all they legitimately desired by constitutional means. The efforts of the Congress which the speakers claimed represented the best intelligence and feeling of the country to remove the defects in the existing system of the administration and to get beneficial and popular reforms introduced calculated to strengthen the foundations of British rule in India. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen-Empress.

CRICKET : BARONET *VS.* THE CENTRAL INDIA TEAM.

INDORE, Oct. 11.

In the cricket match played between the above teams at Indore, the Baronet put together the grand and magnificent innings of 263 runs, Keki Mistry contributed 123 in capital form. Raja played equally good and scored 62, the Parsee champion 24, Writer 14, Reporter 11, Bharucha 10. The Indore team scored 33 for the loss of one wicket Cholmondely, 16, not out, and Chitty 14.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Oct. 10.

The P and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

Mail steamer Rosetta from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 11-16
Bar Silver	33 15-16

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, under the command of Captain Oswald P. Tudor, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Portsmouth ; which port she left on the 14th September, with drafts for Mediterranean and India, and called at Gibraltar on the 18th September, Malta on the 22nd, and Alexandria on the 26th, where she embarked the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment for Bombay, and then called at Port Said on the 28th, and Suez on the 29th September. In all she has brought 49 officers, 14 ladies, 10 officers' children, 1,119 men, rank and file, 38 women, and 56 children. The 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, will be transhipped in the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, to be conveyed to Madras for Willington, where the Regiment will be stationed. During the voyage there were three deaths, one man died from heat apoplexy and two infants from natural causes. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers and their families :—

FROM ALEXANDRIA TO BOMBAY.

Lieut Col W Phibbs, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt S E Lamb, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt and Mrs F G Todd Thornton, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt and Mrs H L Rosher, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt F H Awdry, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt and Adjt J J Asser, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt F Fort-Mellows, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs W Kerr, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut C A Rowley, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut E E C Dalgleish, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut G R Chesnaye, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut H G T Costley, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut R T Roper, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut H W R Cowie, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut H B Protheroe Smith, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut C C Hannay, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut T H Shonbridge, 1st Dorset Regt

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs J M Piercy, 1st Dorset Regt
Major H J Elverson, 2nd R W Surrey
Capt A R Reade, 2nd Wesh
Capt K E Harris, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt E K Ridley, 1st Dorset Regt
Capt T G C Reynolds, 2nd R I Fus
Capt T L W Morland, 2nd Kings R Rifles
Lieut C H Stuart, 2nd R I Fus
Lieut H S Hammond, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut and Mrs E H S Boxer, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut B St G Clarkson, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut R L Van der Gucht, 2nd Liverpool
Surg-Lieut C B Martin, A M S
Surg-Lieut C B Lawson, A M S
Lieut O P S Ingham, 1st Dorset Regt
Lieut H A Mansel, 1st Dorset
Lieut G R D Churchill, 3rd East Surrey
Vety-Lieut J Farmer, A V Dept
Vety-Lieut A Smith, A V Dept
Vety Lieut G M Williams, A V Dept
Vety Lieut A E Clarke, A V Dept
2nd Lieut C S H Waymouth, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut S J MacTier, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut G W Kenny, 2nd R I Fus
2nd Lieut A H S Harrison, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C E D Davidson-Houston, Unattached List
2nd Lieut B F R Holbrooke, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W F L Gordon, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut H S Ravenhill, 2nd R Scots Fus
2nd Lieut E L Means, 2nd Wiltshire
Revd J O Reilly, Acting R C Chaplain
Wife of Capt H Finn and 2 children, 21st Hussars
Wife of Capt E S F Walker and child, R A
Wife of Capt C H W Price and child, I S C
Wife of Lieut H Dibble and 2 children, 7th Hus
Wife of Lieut Roosmale Cocq. I S C
Miss A Peart
Two daughters of Vety-Capt J Mills, A V Dept

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, under the command of Captain W. C. C. Forsyth, R. N., will sail to-day for Portsmouth, with details consisting of 38 officers, 12 ladies, 13 officers' children, 1,034 men, rank and file, 36 women and 26 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families :—

Lieut-Col and Mrs C E Hussey and child, Half-Pay
Lieut-Col B Vaughan Arbuckle, R A
Major D J MacG Macdonald, A and S Highlanders
Surg-Major and Mrs L B Ward and 3 children, Medl Staff
Major A H Pain, Gordon Highlanders
Major C W Knox, Hampshire Regt
Surg-Capt and Mrs W Kelly and child, Medl Staff
Capt H Walker, West Yorkshire
Capt P R S Churchward, North Lanc Regt
Surg-Capt J C Morgan, Medl Staff
Capt and Mrs C R M O'Brien and 3 children, East Lanc Regt
Capt E T Taylor, Cheshire Regt
Capt and Mrs F A Hayden, West Ridg Regt
Capt W M Sherston, 18th Hussars
Capt D A B Preston, R A
Capt R de H Burton, Middlesex Regt
Capt H E Wise, Derbyshire Regt
Capt G W Priestley, I S C
Surg Geo Edmonds, R A
Lieut J Phillips, I S C
Lieut and Mrs E Stokes-Roberts and child, R E
Lieut M R Hunter, I S C
Lieut H R Fagan, I S C
Lieut L H Walker, I S C
Lieut W L Shielton, Cheshire Regt
Lieut C C Carr, R Fuslrs
Lieut R G Brooke, 7th Hussars
Lieut T M Kirkwood, I S C
Lieut and Mrs G Watling and child, I S C
Lieut F J Richardson, A and S Highlanders
Lieut P W Chetwode, 19th Hussars
Lieut H L Bland, North Fuslrs
Lieut and Mrs H Stenson and 3 children, Commt Dept
Lieut C H B Higginson, R Dub Fuslrs
2nd Lieut R G B Lovett, R Welsh Fuslrs
2nd Lieut A H Pitcairn, Seaforth Highlanders
2nd Lieut N St V R Stewart, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut M E L Bruce, Derby Regt
Sister of Capt A R Martin, I S C
Sister of Lieut Pottinger, R A
Wife of Capt F C Rynd, I S C

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The North-West Provinces Secretariat Office will close at Naini Tal on the afternoon of Monday, the 30th October, and open at Allahabad on the morning of Wednesday, the 1st November 1893.

The Punjab Civil Secretariat Office will close at Simla on the evening of Monday, the 16th of October, and re-open at Lahore on the morning of Saturday, the 21st idem.

The concession of having their chargers treated free of charge at the Lahore Veterinary College has been granted to members of the 1st Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteer Corps. This, says the Lahore paper, will do a good deal to popularise volunteering locally.

It is announced that Professor Koch has married the young actress, Miss Friedberg, on whose behalf he recently obtained the divorce from his wife, which so enraged the women of the Professor's birthplace in the Harz Mountains, that they tore down the mural tablet from the house where he was born. The intimacy with Fraulein Friedberg, who is said to be a very charming and accomplished, though no very great actress, was ripening at the time when Professor Koch's name was in all the mouths in Europe, and he is said to have found solace in it under the great fiasco which followed on the premature announcement of his "Consumption Cure." Divorce in Germany, as in most other countries, is very much easier to obtain than in England.

The jade stone license has been sold at Mandalay for Rs. 52,000 per annum for three years. Last year, the license was for one year, and fetched Rs. 35,000.

Last year, in noticing Mr. J. E. O'Conor's annual trade report, writes a contemporary, we pointed out that he commented with approval on the rapidly growing imports of aniline dyes which were declared to be cheaper, more efficient and more cleanly than the native vegetable oils, such as safflower and turmeric. This seemed scarcely accordant with previous utterances, when the imports of foreign dyes were viewed as formidable," considering the injury done by their use of fabrics of a superior kind. In his latest report Mr. O'Conor explains the apparent contradiction. "The use of aniline dyes for fine Indian fabrics is much to be deprecated, and the reference was not to these. The bulk of the dyes is used for the commoner fabrics generally worn by the people, and their substitution for the indigenous dyes in respect of such cloths is an unqualified advantage. The dyes are cheaper, they are easily applied, they are cleanly ; while the processes of making indigenous dyes are mostly loathsome, and the alizarinne dyes, which are now increasingly used, have not the crudity which marked the early stages of mineral colours, and they are not so fleeting as the aniline dyes." The misfortune is that if the dyes are used for inferior fabrics, they will probably be used for superior ones also.

Money in Calcutta is getting gradually but steadily scarcer, says a contemporary. The increase in the trade demand is about Rs. 36½ lakhs, of which the 33 lakhs are due to a reduction in "other deposits." This shows a fair demand for trading purposes, and the local supply of the bank's cash stands now at the comparatively low sum of Rs 81½ lakhs, the total being Rs. 26,771,077.

Looking at the railway map of India, observes the Allahabad paper, one can see that in the future a large number of short lines will be made linking together main systems or shortening distances between places on the chord principle. One of these has, we think, never been mentioned, and yet its importance will be admitted once reference is made to it. The East Coast Railway now in course of construction will pass through Midnapur on its way from Cuttack to Howra, and will thus, at one point, be within 100 miles of the great Bengal coalfields ; but, according to existing plans, it will have to draw its fuel from Howrah at the northern terminus of the line. This will be a great disadvantage, as the coal used will have travelled a long distance over the East Indian system before being placed at Howrah. A line from Midnapore to Assensole would obviate this, as the trucks would then be loaded at the latter place and run straight to Midnapur. Cheap fuel could thus be placed on the East Coast Railway at a convenient point on its northern section, the southern probably drawing its supplies from the Hyderabad fields. There would, moreover, be further advantage gained, for the Midnapur-Assensole extension would place Western Bengal and Behar, in which there is a teeming Hindu population, in direct communication with Cuttack. The stream of pilgrim trafic would certainly flow along this route, the distance being a very short one indeed. A survey of the proposed line might very well be undertaken at once.

It is understood, says the *Pioneer*, that two companies of British Infantry will move up from Thayetmyo in December for a tour in the northern Chin Hills. This expedition is more to provide against a possible relapse from good behaviour on the part of the Chins, than from any necessity for enforcing the lesson of submission : for the fact is, that the rainy season, their time for activity, has passed off in perfect quietude : and the few trivial disturbances that have been reported in the Rangoon papers have turned out almost without exception on further inquiry to be reports merely. General Palmer's vigorous operations against the principal offenders last year completely cowed these wild hill-men, and the result was that the disarmament which ensued, successful beyond expectation, has drawn their teeth. But there are still some neighbourhoods, such as the villages of Pimpi and Angno, which escaped being thoroughly looked after last year owing to the lateness of the season, and these will now be visited by the little force detailed for the purpose. When their villages have been occupied for a month or two during harvest time the Chins will be finally convinced of the hopelessness of opposition. The one sort of disturbance of which it will take long to wean them is the cutting of the telegraph wires. Every Chin is a hunter, for his stomach's sake, and the temptation of a line of telegraph wire, which he looks upon as so much ammunition in the rough, is an irresistible one. Nothing is easier than to cut a length and bury the spoil in the jungle to be unearthed when wanted : and the offence leaves no traces. So that as long as the people have any guns, and we cannot hope to collect them all, an occasional raid upon the wires must be expected.

The *Kreuz-zeitung* says that, as the Duke of Connaught now holds such distinguished rank in the British army, his presence as England's representative by the side of the Emperors of Austria-Hungary and Germany at the Hungarian manœuvres will be specially noteworthy, more particularly as the visit takes place at a very short interval from that of the British squadron to various Italian ports. The *Norddeutsche* takes note of the satisfaction expressed in Italy at the forthcoming act of courteous friendship about to be shown by the British navy, adding that the intended addition to the British Mediterranean Fleet will also give pleasure in Italy. At present, it is said, no intention is entertained on the part of the Triple Alliance of making a combined demonstration with the British fleet in Italian waters.

Mr. Hugh Harries, of Croydon, tells the following interesting story :—"The old photographer, who has had charge of the stones at Stonehenge for the last thirty or forty years, told me that some years ago, while following his vocation at the stones a lady and two gentlemen drove up in a manner in which scores of tourists come up from Salisbury. He took no more notice of them than of any others. After a little while however, they came to inspect his views, and at the suggestion of the lady they were eventually photographed against one of the stones, one of the gentlemen giving an address in the West End, where the photos were to be sent. The party left unrecognised. It subsequently transpired, to the astonishment of the old man, that this was none other than the Queen. He kept the negative, until by accident it was broken, and it brought him in an annual revenue of £50.

Train oil and whalebone—commodities that find very different markets—should be cheap this year. There has been a complete turn of the tide. An unusually good season has followed a series of very disastrous one—indeed, so completely had the Norwegian whalers lost faith in their old fishing ground that this spring an expedition was fitted up for the Antarctic. The result has been at once successful and unexpected. They have captured few whales, that is, Greenland whales, but have had large takes of narwhals and seals. Financially the expedition has been most productive. On the other hand, the season in Norway has been better than it has been for years. Most of the whaling done now is by screw steamers. The old sailing vessels whose crews used to cut up the whales by the side of the ship, and boil the blubber down for train oil, are getting every year more rarely met with. They are chiefly Dutch, and were the whalers of the Turner in the National Gallery. The steam whaler, very like an ordinary steam tug, is recognised by a gun at the bowsprit and a "crow's-nest" attached to the foremaintop. This is merely a barrel in which a fisherman on the look-out is concealed. The gun is loaded with a harpoon weighing a couple of hundredweight. It is indeed, from the whale's point of view, an infernal machine.

The subject of quack medical practitioners, which has lately attracted attention over here, is one that gives much trouble to the authorities in Paris, which is infested with sham professors of the healing art. As it is, the French law does not give sufficiently stringent powers to deal with them, the only punishment on conviction being a small fine. French quacks are divided into four principal classes—the somnambulists, who profess to see in a trance the causes of a disease, and to get inspiration for its cure ; the hypnotisers, who cure by suggestion ; the bone-setters, who possess a secret "transmitted to them by their fathers," and the vendors of nostrums which are supposed to cure diseases pronounced incurable by the regular practitioners. The last-named class are the most dangerous, for many a man who has put himself in their hands has received serious injury to his constitution through the virulent stuff administered. These men, when proceedings are taken against them, cheerfully pay their fine and disappear, only to reappear a short time afterwards at some new address under another name. One of the hypnotisers, whose name is well known, has amassed, it is believed, a very large fortune. He advertises that after their first visit to him cripples may throw away their crutches, yet such is human gullibility that he has clients who continue to go to him month after month, without any result save the payment of their fees.

A correspondent of "The Nursing Record" in South Africa sends some words of advice for those who are thinking of going to the Colonies in this capacity. "If a nurse," she says, "has good health, resolution, and good spirits, so that she can make light of all discomforts ; if she has a little money of her own, which will render her in a measure independent of circumstances, by all means let her go ; she is much needed there, her work will be more or less appreciated, and the life is a free and happy one. But she must be prepared to work hard in an almost tropical climate, and to put her hand to whatever may require to be done." She may, however, find on arrival that she does not like the hospital or the work, which, in most cases, is different from hospital work in England ; the climate may not agree with her ; she may have malarial fever or other illness, and not recover her strength for some months ; she is thousands of miles away from all her friends, and perhaps cannot get away for a change. Considering all these things, it is considered better that the nurse who goes abroad should pay her own expenses, and not bind herself in any way.

An amusing story comes from the Antipodes regarding Sir Robert Duff. On the occasion of the new Governor visiting the Sydney Zoological Gardens, his attention was directed to a donkey imported from the Soudan. One of the officials connected with the gardens informed the Governor that the donkey in question was the most expensive animal in the Zoo, having cost somewhere about £370,000. On Sir Robert inquiring how it came about that such a large sum was lavished on one animal, it was explained to him that the donkey was the only tangible thing the colony possessed to represent the sum spent on the Soudan expedition. It is added that Sir Henry Parkes, who was of the party, observed that the colony possessed other donkeys who had cost her even more than the Soudan one.

On his way to one of the stations at Buda Pesth, a French gentleman recently went into a hatter's shop and bought and put on a hat which had attracted him by its somewhat unusual colour and shape. When he had been walking up and down the station some few minutes, he was astonished to find in one of his overcoat pockets a purse full of money and in the other a gold watch. He went at once to the station-master and found him listening to the complaints of a countryman who had just lost his purse. The purse was the one which the Frenchman was returning, but when it had been lost it had contained only ten shillings, now it held nearly as many pounds. The mystery was soon explained. A policeman came to the station-master to report the arrest of a pickpocket. He was immediately brought in and confessed the theft of the purse, into which he had put the proceeds of previous robberies and of the watch. He had "passed" them into the Frenchman's pockets because of his hat. He explained that hats of that peculiar pattern, which are made only by one firm, are the badge of a large international gang of pickpockets, and so he had taken the Frenchman for a confederate. The hatter bore out the statement, saying that he had recently sent a large consignment of hats of that kind abroad, to a place which the pickpocket named. But he was able to prove that he had no complicity in the base uses for which his wares were intended.

From the account given by the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, the Crichton Institution, a Lunatic Asylum at Dumfries, appears to be a model establishment of its kind. A prominent feature in its management continues to be the small amount of eitheir mechanical restraint or seclusion resorted to in the treatment of the patients. The absence of restraint and seclusion seems, it is stated, to be largely if not altogether due to the care which is taken to afford outlets for excitement in active out-door occupation and exercise, and to the avoidance of unnecessarily irksome discipline. The extensive use of unlocked doors, and the absence of high walls and other prison-like arrangements, also contribute in no small degree to promote tranquillity. The satisfactory results of the treatment adopted are illustrated by the fact that, although the patients include at present so large a proportion of recent cases, chiefly drawn from the urban parishes of Lanarkshire, no case of violent maniacal excitement is to be seen at present in the asylum. That is to say, in every case where maniacal excitement existed at the time of admission to the asylum, it has now passed off.

Who shall set bounds to the activity of the lady interviewer ? A contributor to *Woman*, who signs herself "Ubiquiteuse" (apparently a feminine form of the unknown French substantive "ubiquiteur"), has been having a "chat" with a "lady street singer," who goes about town in "a queer-looking square cart, drawn by a sleek-coated pony." On the cart is a piano, and at this instrument sits the itinerant lady vocalist, warbling "in an exquisitely melodious and well-trained voice old love ballads to her own accompaniment." She is described as a neatly-attired woman of some twenty-five or twenty six years of age. Like Balzac's "Madame Vauquer nee de Confians," she has "had losses." Being questioned as to how she came to be in this humiliating position, the lady street singer replied that she had been a teacher of music, but one evening her father remarked to her in jest : "Well, if you can't make more out of music in the ordinary way, you'll have to go out and sing in the streets." "I took," says the interviewed vocalist, "the suggestion in earnest, and a few weeks later my husband and I drove up to the north of London one evening in a pony cart with my piano on top, and it was a very successful start." The itinerant couple first tried the poorer quarters of the East, but "Mile-end pelted them with potatoes and fish shells." Cadogan-square, Sloane-square and like good neighbourhoods, however, speedily made amends, and it is here that the lady street singer has found her most liberal and constant patrons.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabraji.

WATER-SUPPLY AT LOVE GROVE.

The Committee considered letter No. 13,813, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that it was imperatively necessary to adopt some means by which a more rapid supply of water than is now available might be obtained at Love Grove, for the purpose, in particular, of charging the pumps. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the purchase of a 5" quadruple acting donkey pump, with a capacity of about 7,500 gallons an hour, from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at a cost of £95. The amount would be met from surplus cash balance.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the purchase of such a pump.

PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS.

Consideration was given to a letter, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase of 42 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 150 per pair, and 24 pairs at Rs. 120 per pair, from Messrs. Kharsedji and Sons, Kirkee, for the Health Department. The total cost, Rs. 9,180, would be met out of the grant of Rs. 13,350 provided for the purchase of bullocks in the current year's budget.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE COLABA SEWERAGE WORKS.

The Committee recorded the letter No. 13,889, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he had sanctioned the purchase of 42 cast-iron circular covers and frames and 120 cast-iron steps for manholes on pipe sewers and storm-water drains from the Connaught and Sussex Roads, from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in continuation of their contract for the supply of stoneware pipes for the Colaba Sewerage Works, at a total cost of Rs. 1,438.

USE OF SEA-WATER FOR ROAD-WATERING.

The Committee considered the report from the Municipal Commissioner forwarded to them in accordance with a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 25th May, 1892, "that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report the quantity (approximately) of sea-water raised by Persian wheels at Chowpati and the Vellard, and the cost of working and maintaining the arrangements including the iron tanks, containing sea-water with the object of showing whether it is worth while to retain these unsightly structures for the advantages gained. Also to ask the Municipal Commissioner's opinion as to whether it will be necessary to continue the use of the fixed iron tanks throughout the city used in connection with road-watering, now that there is a sufficient and nearly constant supply of water, or whether hydrants to fill the water-carts would not be cheaper and better. Further, if the Municipal Commissioner considers that the tank must be maintained, can he propose some design of tank masonry or other which will not be so unsightly as the present tanks ?"

In forwarding the report the Municipal Commissioner said : Mr. Murzban has fully discussed the question and the Standing Committee will probably have little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. The use of sea-water should on no account be superseded. There can be no doubt as to its superiority over fresh water as a road watering agent. It is not the chloride of sodium in it, but the chloride of magnesium which causes this result. This salt holds water so strongly that I believe it has never been found possible to free it from water and obtain it as a separate salt. My authority is Dr. Ratton. The results of the experiments about very shortly to be undertaken on road-watering by hose will probably settle the question of water-tanks, if any, it is necessary to retain. It will be open to question when the time comes whether such tanks, as it is found advisable to retain, should or should not be replaced by handsome and more expensive ones.

The Executive Engineer, in his letter to the Commissioner, said :

I have the honour to report that there are at present five Persian wheels on the sea-shore, seven on tanks, and fourteen on wells, as shown in the accompanying statement marked A. It is difficult to state accurately the quantity of water raised by the Persian wheels, as it varies according to the depth from which the water has to be raised and the condition of the wheel. The cost of the lift also depends on the above factors, the distance to which the water has to be carried and the number of carts employed. When a small number of carts are employed and the distance to which the water has to be carried is great, much of the liftsmen's time is lost, thereby increasing the cost of the lift. On an average, however, each of the Persian wheels at Chaupati and other places on the sea-shore and on wells raise a quantity of water sufficient to fill twenty ordinary watering carts per day, or 620 cartloads of water per month of 31 days. The contents of each cart being 38·80 c. ft. or 242·50 gallons, the quantity lifted by the wheel per month is 620 by 242·50=150,350 gallons. The value of the above quantity of water computing it at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons is 75·18. The average monthly expense of working a Persian wheel, including repairs, is estimated at Rs. 26·75. The average monthly working cost of drawing the same quantity of water, viz., 1,50,350 gallons from a stand-pipe, including the value of the water at the rate above quoted, is Rs. 87-56. From the above it will be observed that the monthly cost of watering by means of a Persian wheel is less by (Rs. 87-56—26·75) Rs. 60-81 per month than a stand-pipe. As there are twenty-six Persian wheels in the city, the total monthly saving is about (26 by 60·81), Rs. 1,581 nearly, or say Rs. 19,000 per annum. The above saving is obtained by putting a money value on the Municipal water consumed. If this value were left out of consideration as it should be (as the Municipality in the present state of its water-supply would not really gain anything by saving the water) then the result would be in favour of the stand-pipe system. There are other considerations in favour of the watering by Persian wheels, which may be stated here. (I) Sea-water is always available during high tides, and so is well-water at all times of the day. Such a constant supply is not available from small water mains and from the large mains also when there is a burst. (II.) Sea-water keeps down the dust for a much longer time than lake-water, owing to the moisture induced in the former by the existence in it of nearly 3½ per cent. of salt, principally chloride of soduim (common salt) and chloride and sulphate of magnsium. The duration of the effect produced on dust by sea-watering may be judged by the fact that in the cold weather some of the roads, sprinked with sea-water on an evening remain sufficiently moist until the next morning, by which the watering on that morning is dispensed with. In passing, I may mention that the inconvenience and annoyance caused by dust-storms, similar to what was experienced in Bombay last hot weather, was experienced in Paris, and other cities where the addition of chloride of calcuim in the water or a spinkling of it on the surface of the road before watering was tried and found, I believe, to have proved successful. The use of a compound of sodium, calcuim and magnesuim chlorides has also been recommended. It may either be sprinkled on the road in its dry state or mixed with the water in the water cart. These refuse chlorides are cheap, and it is said (but with what degree of accuracy I cannot say) that economy is effected when applied to macadamized roads, in the way above described. It is alleged that 30 per cent. of road repairs is thereby saved. One great disadvantage of watering from the pipes is the reduction of pressure while a hydrant or a small pipe is opened full, to supply the carts, causing thereby much inconvenience to ordinary consumers residing above a certain height above ground level. On the whole sea-water is a better watering agent than lake-water. The system is less costly than that of watering from stand-pipes were a money value put on the lake-water. As regards the tanks for road watering I may state that they have the advantage of equalizing the supply, and this is specially important during the morning hours when the draft for ordinary purposes is at its maximum and road watering is also rigorously prosecuted. This advantage is, however, small where the street main is large, The tanks are also advantageous when there is a break in the main. But I may state that the supply from them does not last more than about three hours, so that a very high value cannot be attached to this convenience. Against the advantages above referred to of a tank-supply the following disadvantages may be pointed out. (I) They entail a large initial cost. (II) They cost more in maintenance, and (III) They occupy spaces on foot-paths and roads. A road watering apparatus manufactured by Merryweather, consisting of a reel and hose, has been ordered out and is expected to arrive in a few days when an experiment will be made of watering the roads with that machine. If that method proves successful, it will be generally introduced. Considering everything, I am of opinion, (1) That the Persian wheels on the sea-shore and on the tanks and wells should be allowed to stand for the present. If the watering by means of the aparatus above referred to proves successful, then the wheels may be abolished and watering effected by water drawn from the mains. (2) That the water tanks should also be allowed to remain where the water mains are less than 4 in. diameter, and done away with in all other places and hydrants or stand-piper substituted in their places. If the Standing Committee decide upon keeping the Persian wheels, but without being a disfigurement new ones of an appropriate design could be erected. The cost, however, would be much larger. I submit the acompanying designs Nos. 712, 20-9-93 and 701, 8-9-93, of improved Persian wheels on the sea-shore and on wells. The probable cost of each of these would be Rs. 4,664 and Rs. 1,408 respectively. The approximate cost of each of the wheels as now put up on wells, is about Rs. 200, and that of each those on the sea-shore from Rs 15,000 to 2,000. I submit also a design No 721, 30-9-93, for an improved road watering tank. In this design the water tank is proposed to be placed on an iron frame-work supported on a central column of iron, so as to cause the least obstruction on the roads and foot paths. The probable cost of providing a tank according to this design excluding the cost of the water connection would be Rs. 500 as against Rs. 200, the cost of the ordinary wrought iron tank on wooden frame work as now put up. It is with yourself and the Standing Committee to decide whether this additional expenditure should be incurred on improving the appearance of the Persian wheels and tanks which are at present considered as eyesores. Improvement in them will improve the appearance of the localities in which they may be placed.

Mr. Carroll proposed that the letter of the Commissioner be printed and circulated, and the consideration thereof be postponed until next Wednesday.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment that the letters of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer be recorded.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas observed that by recording the letters full justice would not be done to the question. There was involved in the subject a question as to whether road-watering with salt-water did not affect the eyes. The point was raised by the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, and there was a discussion gone into at the Corporation. It was now the time when that point should be given full consideration.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that sea-water should not be superseded by the lake water. The use of sea-water in watering the roads effected a saving of Rs. 19,000 every year.

Mr. Carroll replied that they had nothing to pay for the lake water. The water was used by the Municipality, and they had not to incur any expenditure for it. That charge, therefore, should not be taken into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that the letters showed that no material point remained to be discussed, and there was no necessity of postponing the matter. He was of opinion that it was a mistake to ignore the value of water.

Mr. Carroll said that the value of water was only a book value and the expenditure for iron tanks and the Persian wheels, &c., was an extra expenditure.

Mr. Roughton said that as a matter of fact that expenditure had already been incurred, and they had not to go into any fresh expenditure.

The amendment being put to vote was carried.

COST OF AN APPEAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 9th October, 1893, reporting that the rule to show cause why a review of judgment in the case of Shavaksha Dhunjeebhoy *vs.* the Bombay Municipality should not be allowed, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Starling, on the 2nd instant. His Lordship, however, delivered judgment, refusing the review, dismissing the application with cost. Acting under the instruction already given and which were based on counsel's opinion to file an appeal in case the judgment was confirmed on review, the solicitors had filed an appeal, and in anticipation of receiving the amount from the Municipality, they had deposited Rs. 500 in Court, as security for the respondents' costs, the Commissioner had directed this amount to be paid to the solicitors, under Section 115 (*f*) of the Municipal Act, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the payment thereof.

The sanction was accorded.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

The first day of the mounted sports brought together a much larger number of spectators than had graced the ground during the two previous days. There was a capital programme arranged, and the entries were fairly good, although the proximity of the polo week somewhat militated against this. However, the show, taken all round, was excellent, and the committee gave the public a really interesting day's amusement. The Band of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry played an interesting selection of music throughout the afternoon.

"Tent-Pegging."—

PONIES.

D J Muirhead, 12 points	1
P F Fischer, 10 points	2
E R Smetham, 6 points	3
Capt Stable	0
F A Reddie	0
A J Peile	0
Capt C F Harrison	0
G H McCausland	0
D F Tulloch	8
A D Creagh	0
F S Walker	0
R Cashel	0

This event was fairly well contested ; but in one or two cases the pace was poor. Muirhead took both pegs cleanly, whilst Fischer's style and pace were good.

HORSES.

G A McCausland, 24 points	1
P F Fischer, 18 points	2
C E Baynes, 16 points	3
Capt Stable	0
Capt Harrison	0
A D Creagh	0
H S Symons	0
D J Muirhead	0
A M Tod	0
F H Nissen	0
R Cashel	0
J C Brooks	0
H M Stewart	0
E R Smetham	0
Capt S C Smith	0

Fischer and McCausland made a splendid contest of this. Each took the first two pegs and tied. They ran at a third peg and both were again successful. At the fourth peg McCausland took it in good style, but Fischer only scored a strike.

"Jumping Competition, Ponies and Galloways":—

C Gray's—	1
H E John's—	2
T W Birkett's—	0
C F Levick's g a p Barney, Owner	0
D F Tulloch's g a p Grey Jacket, Owner	0
W C Symes's Nougat, Owner	0
A H Hammond's b a p Flaneur, D J Muirhead	0
A J Peile's——Owner	0

John and Gray took the jumps neatly. The remainder did not make much of a show.

"Horse Scurry":—

R R Owen g w g Ebol, A Foulkes	1
H A Payne's b w g Curlew, Owner	2
F S Walker's b w g Kilgobbin, Owner	0
Major Blomfield's b w g Merlin, Owner	0
J Murdoch's b w m Maid of Perth, late Eve, Owner	0
F C Macrae's Cockade, Owner	0
G McKenzie's Beilzes, Owner	0
J R Bapty's g w g Scamp, Owner	0

The field got well away and raced down in good style. Ebol which was the first to get out of the crowd, hard-pressed Curlew. Ebol just managed to pass the post with half a length to the good.

"Polo Ball Race":

First Heat.

W Birkett	1
R Cashel	0
F O Ellison	0

Second Heat.

W C Symes	1
P F Fischer	0
Cecil Gray	0

Final Heat.

Symes	1
Birkett	2

Both men took the ball neatly over the course Symes coming in an easy winner first.

"Umbrella, Cheroot and Saddle Race":—

A J Peile	1
J M Tod	2
D J Muirhead	3
C Gray	0
T W Birkett	0
J Murdoch	0
H E John	0
A Foulkes	0
H M Stewart	0

Peile was smartest in saddling and lighting up, and was followed quickly by Tod. They made a capital race, Peile winning nicely by a couple of lengths.

"Bare-Backed Spiral Race":—

First Heat.

A J Peile	1
Cecil Gray	0
A M Tod	0
T W Birkett	0

Second Heat.

A Foulkes	1
W C Symes	0
P F Fischer	0

Final Heat.

Peil	1
Foulkes	2

Notice.—A smoking concert will be given in the Gymkhana Pavilion to-morrow, commencing at 9-30 p.m. All subscribers to the meeting are invited to attend.

The following is the programme for this afternoon's Mounted Sports, commencing at 4-15 p.m. prompt :—

4-15 p.m.—"Tent Pegping" by sections of four horses and ponies—1, Bombay Gymkhana Team ; 2, Bombay Light Horse Team ; 3, Hyderabad Contingent Team ; 4, Bombay Native Infantry Team ; and 5, Pali Hill Gymkhana Team.

4-35 p.m.—"Tent Pegging" by sections of four in file. Open—J, No 1, Team 2nd Bombay Laners ; 2, No 2 Team, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; 3, No 3 Team, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; and 4, Hyderabad Contingent.

4-45 p m—"Pony and Galloway Scurry."
1 T W Birkett's Kismet, Owner
2 H B Thurburn's Blackbird, F C Macrae
3 W C Squire's Nougat, Owner
4 C Gray's Little Jim, Owner
5 A Foulkes' The Shrew, F O Ellison
5 A H Hammond Flaneur, D J Muirhead

4-55 p m—"Horse Jumping."
1 Capt S C U Smith's Macduff, Owner
2 J Brooks' Bob, G H Brooks
3 C Gray's——Owner
4 F. S. Macrae's Cockade, Owner.
5 H. A. H. Payne's Curlew, Owner.
6 C. H. Grace's David, Owner,
7 G. H. McCausland's Friendship, Owner
8 D. Lindsay's Blackbird, Owner.
9 A. M. Tod's Dinah, Owner.
10 J. Murdoch's Maid of Perth, Owner.
11 H. C. Burder's Billy (late Eve) Owner.
12 F. S. Walker's Kilgobbin Owner.

5-15 p.m.—"Needle and Thread Race.

Ladies' Nomination.

1 H A H Payne, nominated by Mrs Sander Slater
2 F S Walker, nominated by Mrs Leslie
3 T W Birkett, nominated by Mrs Gray
4 C Gray, nominated by Mrs Gray
5 H E John, nominated by——
6 A Foulkes, nominated by Miss Moorhouse
7 H C Burder, nominated by——
8 A M Tod, nominated by Miss Long
9 G H McCausland, nominated by Miss Smith
10 D J Muirhead, nominated by Mrs Graves

NB—Post Entries will be accepted.

5-30 p m—"V C" Race.

1	T W Birkett	6	G H McCausland
2	D J Muirhead	7	C Gray
3	A M Tod	8	H S Symons
4	A J Peile	9	H M Steuart
5	H C Burder		

5-45 p m—"Saturday to Monday Race"

1	H M Steuart	7	A M Tod
2	F A Reddie	8	J Murdoch
3	E R Smeatham	9	T W Birkett
4	C Gray	10	R Cashel
5	D J Muirhead	11	H E John
6	A Foulkes		

N. B.—Each competitor must provide his own Night Dress and the Bag to pack it in.

By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and the Officers of the Regiment the band of the Marine Battalion will play a selection of music during the afternoon.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AND THE MUNICIPALITIES' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting held at Gopipura, Surat, on the 8th inst., it was resolved to add the following questions to those already proposed to be placed before the Bombay Provincial Conference, to be held in Ahmedabad next month :—

(a) Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice, Civil and Criminal, in the Presidency.

(b) A third subject under "Local Self-Government" should be added.

(1) The suspension of the Municipalities.

(2) To remedy this evil the following changes in the District Municipalities' Act Amendment Act of 1884, be made :—

Sec. 42, Para. 1., to run as follows :—

When the Governor-in-Council is informed, on complaint made or otherwise, that a Municipality has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this Act, the Governor-in-Council, *on such alleged default being proved in a Court of the District Judge of the District in which the Municipality is situated*, may fix a period for the performance of the duty.

Sec. 43, Para. 1, to run as follows :—

If in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council a Municipality is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of duties imposed by or under this Act, or otherwise by Law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Governor-in-Council may, *on such allegations being proved in the Court of the District Judge of the District in which such Municipality is situated*, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the Bombay *Government Gazette*, declare the Municipality to be incompetent, or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its power, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

Sec. 24, line 2, after "Commissioners" add "not being the Collector."

(c) The sum which is now allowed for local wants in the Provincial Contract being inadequate for the increasing demands for improvement in education, sanitation, &c., in the Presidency, a larger amount ought to be demanded.

A public meeting will be called at an early date for the election of delegates.

Sir, I forward the above suggestions with a view to afford those who attend the Conference time to think properly of the various points involved in these proposals which indicate necessary changes in the Municipal administration of the Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

HURDEVRAM NANABHAI HARIDAS.

Surat, Oct. 10.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will kindly publish these few lines in your valuable paper as they relate to a matter of public interest. There exists a standing regulation that not more than ten persons should be accommodated in each compartment of the carriages of railway trains, and there are numberless boards in every carriage proclaiming this rule. But strange to say the regulation is honoured more in the breach than in the observance, and this, too, in the face of railway officials. It is certainly very hard upon passengers when they are all packed like herrings in each compartment. It will, therefore, be extremely gratifying to them if a limited number is allowed to occupy each compartment.—Yours, &c.,

A. PASSENGER.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES IN AMERICA.

IN announcing the arrival of Babu Pratap Chandra Mozoomdar of Calcutta, Mr. H. Dharampala of Colombo, and Messrs. B. B. Nagarkar and Virchand A Gandhi of Bombay, "the Quartette of Priests and Monks," as they are quaintly styled, the *Niagara Falls Gazette* of 5th Sept. has the following :—

RELIGIOUS MEN.

Prominent Advocates of the Mysterious Indian Religion of the far East at the Cataract House.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OBSERVED.

Buddhism, Brahmoism, Theism and Jainism are among the believers represented by the Quartette of Priests and Monks—Some Personal Allusions to their appearance.

A party of Hindu priests arrived at the Cataract House this morning. The party is a peculiar one in that they eat and sleep in a manner wholly characteristic of people of their nationality. There are five of them, including P. C. Mozoomdar of Calcutta, India; H. Dharmapala of Colombo, Ceylon; B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay, India; Virchand A. Gandhi and N. M. Sette of Bombay, India, the latter an attendant upon the priests.

Mozoomdar is the leader of the Church of Indian Theism and Nagarkar is a minister of the Brahmo-Somaj. Gandhi is a representative of Jainism, while Dharmapala is a monk representing Southern-Buddhism. The Demorest Family Magazine for July has excellent cuts of Dharmapala and Nagarkar, and in speaking about the latter gentleman says :—"B. B. Nagarkar, a Brahmo-Indian theist, is coming to Chicago by way of England. He is an ardent theist and for several years has been laboring to propagate the simple tenets of theism by books, pamphlets and lectures among the people of India."

They are on their way to Chicago to attend the Parliament of Religions there. They are not rich men and came to this country simply to get in touch with the other religions of the world and do some missionary work throughout the country. The peculiar customs of caste in India requires especial attention to such guests at a hotel, and Mr. Leslie Fenner, head clerk at the Cataract House made the entire arrangements for the party. The priests not being permitted to eat or sit with other people were assigned a private table and a corps of waiters given them. Several of the priests speak English and converse quite fluently. They eat very little but fruit and vegetables and are never allowed meat or soup. Coffee is one of their favourite beverages.

In appearance they are swarthy, and one of the party is particularly dark in skin, eyes and hair. They range in age from 25 to 65 years old and give one a very good impression of the educated Hindu. In manner they are quiet and in looks intelligent. After breakfast they retired to their rooms where the peculiar religious customs and rites of their belief were observed. Mr Fenner afterwards arranged for a carriage drive for the party and they were profuse in their thanks for his kindness.

The party arrived on the steamships Paris and Umbria on Saturday, September 2, at noon, and were received by Mr. Pipe, representing the commissioners of the Parliament of Religions. After a hospitable reception and rest the gentlemen came on to Niagara. After the close of the Parliament, Mozoomdar and Nagarkar will spend some time preaching in different Unitarian churches throughout the United States. While in England Nagarkar preached for three months in Unitarian churches and did some excellent missionary work.

The leader of the party congratulated the Cataract House for the service and the courtesy of all with whom they came in contact.

They leave on the Michigan Central train for Chicago.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE programme fixed for the I. M. S. Canning from the 20th October to the 16th December, has been cancelled. This steamer will be detained in the Eastern Division, and will not arrive at Bombay until the 11th of January, 1894, carrying details and the 10-inch gun from Rangoon, which will be disembarked there and reshipped on the 13th March. The I. M. S. Mayo will take the No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery from Bombay on the 9th December to Karachi, from whence she will return to Bombay empty.

AN Umballa correspondent writes: There was a remarkable tribute to a popular soldier in the lines of the 18th Hussars on Thursday last, the occasion being the departure of Troop Sergeant-Major R. Hatton, after 21 years' service with the Corps. He was drawn to the railway station in a carriage pulled by his comrades, and some 80 gharries followed behind, all full of men, while others followed mounted, with the band of the regiment. After this it is needless to say that Troop Sergeant-Major Hatton was a universal favourite through the ranks; and I believe that every man in the regiment subscribed something towards giving him a parting token of his comrades' respect and esteem.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

SIR E. BUCK'S ADDRESS.

THE following is the text of Sir Edward Buck's opening address to the Agricultural Conference :—

The main object with which this Conference has been summoned is to frame for the consideration of Local Governments a general scheme for giving effect to Dr. Voelcker's recommendations. Dr. Voelcker's report, however, must be held to be subsidiary to the report and recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, and any measures proposed in pursuance of his suggestions must be brought into accordance with the policy adopted for carrying out their views and advice.

The Famine Commission itself was constituted at the instance of Parliament by the Secretary of State, who thus stated the general object which he had in view :—"It is evident," he wrote, "that the protection of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is therefore a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrators in the task of limiting the range or mitigating the intensity of these calamities."

As noted in the Famine Commissioners' report, the Government of India amplified the instructions conveyed in the Secretary of State's despatch; they urged the collection of information "how far local influences, peculiarities of administration or tenure, climate, soil, water, density of population, systems of cultivation, &c., have tended to mitigate or intensify the inevitable effects of famine." They required an examination of various system of relief; they demanded an investigation as to the future protection by irrigation and forests; they called for an enquiry as to the possible improvement of agriculture under State encouragement; as to the extension of communications; and as to the organization of agricultural statistics.

It would be unprofitable to attempt in these prefatory remarks to follow the Famine Commissioners in their conscientious and careful investigation of the subjects committed to them for examination. I desire only to draw prominent attention to the fact that the policy of Agricultural Departments in India must continue to be based upon the requisitions of the special Commission appointed under orders from England, and that the public both in India and England have a right to know what that policy is and how it is carried out.

Questions put from time to time in the House of Parliament indicate that doubts on the subject still exist. In one enquiry, to which a reply has recently been formulated, information has been demanded as to the extent to which the Famine Commissioners' recommendations have been carried out: in another it has been asked how far Dr. Voelcker's recommendations are covered by those of the Famine Commissioners; other enquiries have called for investigation in fields which are already under examination by Agricultural Departments in pursuance of the Famine Commissioners' suggestions and which concern in one way or another the condition of the agricutural population in India.

The Famine Commissioners themselves dealt, as far as they could, with most of the matters to which their attention was called, but they were obliged to admit that their time was too short, their data too incomplete, and their information too imperfect to enable them to arrive at safe conclusions on the greater number of the issues which they formulated. They closed their report with a demand that the Imperial and Agricultural Departments, of which they recommended the formation, should prosecute the enquiries which they had begun in such a way as to enable Imperial and Local Governments to decide on the measures necessary to secure the maximum agricultural prosperity of the country.

In 1881, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, an Imperial Department was formed with express instructions to arrange with Local Governments for the formation of an Agricultural Department in each Province. The main objects which, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, the Departments were to hold in view were broadly described by the Secretary of State in the following terms :—

Firstly.—More complete, and systematic ascertaining and rendering available of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India, in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and its resources.

Secondly.—The general improvement of Indian agriculture with the view of increasing the food supply and general resources of the people.

Thirdly.—Better and prompt organization of famine relief whenever the actual approach of famine may be indicated by the statistical information.

The Secretary of State's programme was accepted by the Government of India in the Resolution of 1881 in which, while the formation of Provincial Departments was directed, the objects before them were briefly summed up with reference to the Secretary of State's injunctions, as 'agricultural enquiry,' 'agricultural improvement,' and 'famine relief.' The last named of these three objects required the most urgent attention, and steps were therefore at once taken, while the Provincial Departments were being formed, to draw up codes regulating famine administration. These have been lately revised, and there is now reason to believe that the approach of scarcity is everywhere fully met by prompt measures for the protection of affected tracts, and that ample relief is ensured to all who may require it during any period of famine. The subject of famine relief need not, therefore, come under consideration at the present Conference, which will deal only with the subjects of agricultural enquiry and agricultural improvement.

Taking agricultural enquiry first, it may be noted that these two words cover an extensive field. They include a very large proportion of the requisitions made in their voluminous reports by the Famine Commissioners and Dr. Voelcker. The first step towards a sound scheme of agricultural enquiry was obviously to organize a machinery for collecting information: Fortunately in almost every Province this already existed in the village land-record establishments, which only needed to be properly trained and supervised in order to meet initial requirements. As urged by Sir Henry Durand in 1866, when agricultural departments were first proposed, "we are already in possession of a splendid local machinery in our local establishments closely connected with the operations of agriculture" and it was Lord Mayo himself who insisted that this should be "utilized in the collection and production of those agricultural Statistics, and in the dissemination of knowledge, which are so essential to the development of agriculture."

Fortunately, also, the organization of the land records establishments met an administrative need in providing a machinery which could be utilized in the assessment of land revenue and in the maintenance of a record-of-rights, on a system which has resulted in an important saving of State expenditure, amounting to several lakhs of rupees per annum. The formation of the so-called Agricultural Department has therefore resulted in a financial gain. Independently of future economies it has been estimated that the Imperial and Provincial Departments have by introducing an improved system of land-revenue administration, already saved something like 200 lakhs of rupees. An indirect financial advantage has also been secured both for the State and for the agricultural community by the simplification of the procedure in suits relating to land in consequence of the maintenance of a clear and fairly accurate record-of-rights. It is hoped, moreover, that the record-of-rights will, as time goes on, be recognized as the only record that need be maintained for registering transfers of rights and interests in land, thus enabling us to introduce into India the system of registration which Sir Henry Maine described "as the greatest legal discovery of the age" and which contended could, if the village land-record establishments were properly organized, be adopted in India more easily than in any country in the world.

The land-record establishments have now been organized and trained in the majority of Indian Provinces. In Assam, Burma, the Punjab, the North-West and Central Provinces and in Madras the arrangements may be said to be fairly complete. In Bombay active measures have been taken in the same direction. In Bengal difficulties, attributable to a long disuse of village establishments, have existed which it is hoped, may be overcome, at any rate, in Behar in connection with the survey. In one important Native State, Gwalior, the system has been introduced with much financial success, and there is reason to believe that the example will be followed in some other Native States.

I have on this occasion, as heretofore, dwelt upon the financial advantages resulting from the organisation of the land-record machinery, without which no safe measures can be taken in pursuance of the Famine Commissioners' recommendations, because it is absolutely certain that the Agricultural Departments which the Famine Commissioners demanded would not have survived for a single decade if they had not been able to show that they paid their way. This danger I, for one, foresaw from the first, and it was signally proved in the requisition made by the Finance Commission appointed to reduce public expenditure that the Departments should, unless they could show that they were remunerative, be abolished. How the Famine Commissioners' scheme, as interpreted by the Secretary of State, could then have been carried out it is difficult to conjecture. The Departments, however, were in almost every case able to prove their financial value, and the Famine Commissioners' programme was thus saved in these circumstances, no critic is justified in blaming them for the time and labour devoted to the organization and improvement of the land-record establishments, merely because the useful results due to their action are to some extent additional to those directly called for by the Famine Commissioners. The point is that the machinery utilized to secure financial results is the very machinery wanted to provide the information and statistics demanded by the Commission.

No one who has not been connected with the work appreciates the time and difficulty involved in bringing the village establishments up to the requisite standard of efficiency, and those who are disposed to impute to the Agricultural Departments undue delay, in giving effect to the Famine Commissioners' requisitions ought to allow themselves an opportunity of examining the subject. Suffice it for the present to say that the number of petty officials who have had to be trained and taught to maintain the map and land-records is not much less than 1,00,000 that when the work began a large proportion of them were imperfectly educated, while many of them were too old to be instructed and had to be gradually replaced by more competent successors. Also that something like 4,000 or 5,000 supervising officials had to be selected and trained in the duties of control. Even now the task is not completed.

The next step was to improve the system of village records in such a manner that they might serve both for purposes of revenue administration and for those which were indicated by the Famine Commissioners. This too has been accomplished almost everywhere by the Provincial authorities with the assistance of the new Departments, and the time has now come when, as anticipated in the Resolution of 1881, the records can be satisfactorily untilized for the purpose of effecting an analysis of the rural economy and condition of every agricultural tract. The system on which the analysis should be made was a question brought under discussion at the Agricultural Conference in 1890, but requires re-consideration in connection with Dr. Voelcker's report.

The Resolution of 1881 is quoted in the next paragraphs. The "analysis" or investigation of agricultural tracts was intended to secure positive facts and precise statistics where the Famine Commissioners found only uncertain evidence and conjectural figures; to provide for our administration a solid groundwork of accurate and complete information; and to do away in the course of time with the loose assumptions and haphazard guesses which have led, or misled, so many well-intentioned reformers to the proposal of impossible schemes for the benefit of the agricultural population.

"India," wrote Sir John Strachey when the first Land-Record Department was founded, "is an agricultural country composed of a multiplicity of minute holdings, and almost every subject which we take in hand in connection with the administration of the country must be referred to the units of which it is formed. A measure which makes a very slight alteration in the condition of each unite may have a very important effect on the whole country, since what may be turned the atomic changes are combined by an enormous multiplier. It may seem a little thing to ensure the correct record of facts connected with a single field, but when we consider that the country is nothing but a *congaries* or single fields, the subject assumes an importance which is apt to be lost sight of in discussing the manipulation of a village register."

To return now to the scheme of agricultural analysis as defined in the Resolution of 1881. The programme was put forward in the following terms :—

"The chief duty of the Agricultural Department will be to deduce from the facts and figures supplied by the village records those conclusions or suggestions which the Famine Commissioners have shown to be necessary to the administration of a Province.

"In considering this part of the subject, it is necessary to point out that the agricultural inquiry should not be confined to the mere collection or collation of *statistics* in the ordinary acceptation of the term. An examination of the portion of the Famine Commissioners' report which deals with agricultural inquiry will show that in recommending with reiterated force an intelligent system of investigation, their final object is to urge through its means, and as a pratical outcome of its results, the police of *maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency.*

The Government of India fully accepts this definition of a most important aim of agricultural inquiry. The maintenance of agricultural operations implies the full sustenance of agricultural labour and the complete provision of agricultural requirements, and in India this means that cultivators, their families and cattle, must be properly fed, and their need for labour, irrigating machinery, and agricultural implements adequately met. Now insufficiency of food as well as the deterioration or lack of mechanical appliances must diminish the effectiveness of labour and thereby reduce the produce of the country. If, therefore, through rack renting or any unsuitable system of collecting rent if from inability to obtain capital on reasonable terms, or if from accidents of season and other causes the amount to produce becomes less than sufficient to provide the sustenance and appliances required by labour and land it becomes the imperative duty of Government to ascertain whether any legitimate means can be provided to check the degradation of agriculture which must otherwise ensue. On the other hand, if by any means the efficiency of agricultural operations can be increased a large amount of produce will be available both for the support of labour and the provision of mechanical requirements, and also for the rent found from which the land revenue of the country is derived. Thus, apart from any consideration of the suffering due to an inadequate food-supply, a great economic error is committed if the agricultural operations of the country are allowed to fall below the standard of full efficiency. The relief or prevention of such deterioration is therefore an object which should have prominence in the work of every provincial Agricultural Department.

"In investigating the conditions under which the agriculture of any part of a province is exposed to deteriorating influences, it is necessary, first, to localize the evil, then to discover its cause, and finally, to devise such protective arrangements as may remove or alleviate its injurious action. In India no causes tend more forcibly to the insufficiency of agricultural operations than the uncertainty of produce due to vatiation of seasons and the incompatibility of fiscal arrangements with this condition. The numerous indications which are given of agricultural distress in various parts of the country are found, with few exceptions, to point to the existence of these factors as its prime causes. No assurance can be accepted that any province is secure against agricultural difficulties and distress until a detailed investigation of the condition of every part of it has been made and a system established under which a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of every village may be continuously maintained from year to year by competent officials. To this analysis of the rural economy and condition of each province the Governor-General in Council attaches great importance.

"When such an analysis has, in any province, succeeded in ascertaining the cause of agricultural difficulties and distress in my locality in which they exist, the Agricultural Department should at once endeavour to strike at the root of the evil by positive treatment. It may be that the remedy will be found in the improvement of communications, the construction of canals or wells, the plantation of forests or fodder reserves, the supply of seed-grain and cattle, or the promotion of emigration. It may be that some reform in the fiscal system or in the laws relating to landlords and tenants is required in order to enable the cultivating community to protect its own agricultural interests. Careful inquiry will inevitably result in useful suggestions or in sound action."

The succeeding paragraphs are worth quoting in order to show that the more direct recommendations of the Famine Commissioners for positive measures of agricultural improvement were not lost sight of but that it was *deliberately and advisedly decided to defer any general measures of attempted reform in agricultural practice, until a safer foundation of facts and statistics had been secured.* Had any other course been pursued we should have had to encounter, not indeed the imputation of undue delay in giving effect to the Famine Commissioners' proposals but the far more serious charge of wasting the public taxes in undigested schemes and extravagant action.

Dr. Voelcker has laid almost equal stress on the importance of this policy in his 16th chapter, in which he states that, before any real improvement can be effected in agriculture the institution of organized enquiry into existing facts and conditions is absolutely necessary.

The Resolution of 1881 continued thus :—

"The Department having thus primarily directed its attention to those parts of the country in which agriculture is depressed or its result uncertain, may hereafter give consideration to the general improvement of agriculture by the introduction of new staples and implements, the trial of new industries, and the experimental adoption of new methods. In dealing with these questions it may, as time goes on become the duty of the Department to inquire how far the physical researches of the West may be beneficially applied to the agricultural system of this country, and to associate with itself in this investigation the assistance of qualified experts. Engineering science would be required for the construction of works of irrigation or of improved agricultural implements; the science of the veterinary surgeon will be necessary when the breeding or diseases of cattle are dealt with; the science of forestry is called for in arboriculture and reboisement, and science of divers kinds for the development of various industries. Finally, the science of agricultural chemistry will be demanded for the solution of many important agricultural problems. Recognizing, however, the existence of these great wants the Government of India does not now invite any proposals to supply them. These questions must be deferred until Agricultural Department have been securely organized in accordance with the special construction of each administration, and have set on foot the system of inquiry and analysis which has been indicated in foregoing paragraphs of this Resolution.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

THE *Indu Prukash* says: If the struggle between capital and labour assumes graver proportions, we cannot help thinking that the responsibility to a certain extent rests on the Indian Government. In a mad endeavour to raise the price of the rupee by making the coin scarce, the Government have dealt a serious blow to the local industry, and the Bombay mills which were already suffering from a depressing trade were suddenly left to fight against a troubled sea of the Indian exchange. Other countries might expect their Governments to encourage their industries; the Indian people only asked their paternal Government to let them alone. The Government, however, has taken a step that at once discourages the local industry. The mill-owner finds himself powerless against the Government, and so takes his revenge on the still weaker labourer. The Indian workman, as yet ignorant of the organisation which has made his brother worker strong in European countries, offers a semblance of organised resistance which cannot by its very nature be long sustained. So he falls a victim to the situation.

THE VACANT SEAT ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

The *Gujerat Darpan* writes: After the successions to the Presidency of the Royal Asiastic Society, and the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University, there remains that to the Bombay High Court Bench. There have been several names in the air. But by service, attainments and qualifications of the heart and head, Rao Bahadur Ranade seems to be the fittest and only person in the run. There is a full complement of barrister judges already on the Bench, and so we cannot have one more whom we can ill spare. The pleaders had had their representative in the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. It is now the Subordinate Judicial Service that ought to have their turn. And they can be no better and more fitly represented than by Mr. Ranade. And we hope ere long to see the nomination announced one of these days.

THE OFFICE OF VICEROY.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks: No Viceroy has yet been selected for India. It seems Mr. Gladstone has a correct estimate of the heavy responsibilities of this high office and is not disposed to give away the prize to the first man he happens to meet in the streets. We cannot believe that the difficulties he has had to encounter argue a lamentable lack of statemanship in his party. The choice of a suitable man for the Viceroyalty has to be exercised within very narrow limits, and when eligible persons refuse the appointment for one reason or another, some time must necessarily elapse before some other available statesman willing to accept the office is found out. The story published by the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* that the delay is due to no nominee being found pledging himself to suppress the opium traffic, reduce the military expenditure and support the Indian Congress, is absurd on the face of it. It may be a spiteful invention of the enemy. No statesman worthy of the name and worthy of one of the very highest and most splendid offices under the Crown, will ever demean himself by giving such pledges.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

The *Gujerati* states: Since Mr. Telang's death the various phases of his life and character have been so exhaustively discussed not only in this Presidency but in other parts of India that there remained little new to be added to what had been already said of him. But Friday's public meeting bore eloquent and convincing testimony to the universal esteem and respect felt for his high character and intellectual attainments. The speakers were representatives of all classes and creeds, and each and every one of them feelingly portrayed Mr. Justice Telang from the point of view which struck him most. His Excellency's short but sympathetic and earnest speech, Sir Charles Sargent's eminently judicious examination of Mr. Telang's merits and attainments, Dr. Mackichan's masterly portrayal of the moral side of his life, Mr. Sayani's glowing description of the deceased in the appropriate lines of Sadi, Mr. Ranade's philosophic analysis of the peculiar surroundings in which Indian leaders are called upon to reconcile the most conflicting thoughts, sentiments and usages, Prof. Hathornthwaite's delineation of the elevating moral influence exercised by Mr. Telang upon the rising generation of students, Mr. Chandavarkar's recital of instructive reminiscences, and the brief speech of the ever brilliant and eloquent the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and of the learned Doctor who seconded him—all these showed in an unmitakable manner how the late Mr. Justice Telang combined in him elements for true greatness which silently but powerfully appealed to all.

The *Rast Goftar* observes: The Town Hall meeting in honour of the late Mr. Justice Telang was as great a success as it was bound to be. Every one, from H. E. the Governor downwards, was animated by the same feeling of love for the lovable man, esteem for his simple modesty and rectitude, and admiration for his scholarship and attainments which were moulded into such exquisite harmony with his whole being. Never, perhaps, was a public meeting held in honour of an indian so thorougly representative of all ranks and all classes of the varied community of Bombay. Never was the sorrow felt for the death of an Indian worthy more sincere or more wide-spread; and we do not think we are in error in supposing that no native of India has drawn towards himself, without any conscious effort on his part, the genuine respect of the European community. Lord Harris made a feeling and appreciative speech, and his Excellency, as well as the other speakers who followed him, were moved by the contemplation of the life and career of an almost ideal native.

Says the *Subodha Patrika*: The public meeting held on Friday last to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Justice Telang was, as it was bound to be, a great success. H. E. the Governor who presided on the occasion in a short but sympathetic speech referred to some of the most remarkable traits in Mr. Telang's character. He was followed by the Chief Justice with an equally warm estimate of Mr. Telang as he figured in European society. The Rev. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Sayani, Dr. Rao Bahadur Ranade, Prof. Hathornthwaite and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar dwelt at more length on different aspects of Mr. Telang's character and on his services to the public. The enthusiasm so displayed should, as H. E. Lord Harris pointed out, equally show itself when the subscription list is circulated. In honouring their great men, the public only honour themselves.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses: On Friday afternoon Bombay paid her last sad tribute, the last but not the least, to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang, the greatest of her sons, whose name is a household word in every part of this country and whose pure fame, as spotless as Purity itself, shall perish with Time alone. There was assembled on that memorable day in her Town Hall, now hallowed by the associations of a hundred historical events, the Valhalla within whose stately and aweinspiring precincts stand in monumental marble the presentiment of those august personages who contributed not a little during the century to her civic greatness—there was assembled in that Hall all that was the most cultured and enlightened, all that was the most gentle and benevolent, all that was the most prominent and influential, and all that was appreciative and admiring in the busy life of this great beehive of all Asia. And as if to emphasise the event of the day there was the courteous presence of Bombay's Governor a presence which was not only loyally appreciated but acknowledged in the most cordial and enthusiastic terms at the end of the mournful proceedings.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	20	16	......	36
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	5,336	2,587	117	8,040
Total for 13 weeks...	5,836	2,987	127	8,950
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

THE FLYING POWER OF BIRDS.

MR. J. HEAD, in a paper read before the British Association, said:—Man unaided by mechanisms, could walk, run, swim, dive, and jump, and perform many remarkable feats; but for flying in the air he was absolutely unfitted. All his attempts (and there had been many) had up to the present been unsuccessful. A few facts showed what birds can do. The gannet hovered in the air above the sea. Suddenly he nearly closed his wings, swooped down, and, with a splash, disappeared below the surface. Shortly after he reappeared with a fish in his month, which he swallowed in a few gulps; then, after swimming on the surface a little, he reascended into the air to repeat the operation. The swallow rose into the air with a few rapid movements of the wings, then slid down as though on an aerial switchback, and then up again till he nearly reached his original height, or he circled round by raising one wing, like a runner rounding a curve. The condor vulture, which measured sometimes 15ft. across the wings, would fly upwards till quite out of sight. A flock of cranes had been seen migrating at a height of three miles, and proceeded apparently without any movement of the wings. The peregrine falcon would swoop down upon a partridge, and, missing it by a doubling movement of the latter, would slide upwards, thus converting his kinetic into new potential energy. He would then turn and descend again, this time securing his prey. The speed of falcons in full flight was about 60 miles per hour. The speed of homing pigeons, tested by the United Counties Flying Club in 1883, was found to be 55 miles per hour. The greatest distance flown was 309 miles. The albatross the largest web-footed bird, measuring sometimes 17ft. from tip to tip of wing, and weighing up to 20lb., frequently accompnied ocean steamers from the Cape to Melbourne, a distance of 5,500 knots, without being seen to rest on the way. An American naturalist, Mr. J. Lancaster, who spent no less than five years on the west coast of Florida in order to study the habits of aquatic and other birds which frequent these shores, arrived at the following conclusions, viz:—Though all birds moved their wings sometimes, many can remain indefinitely in the air, with wings extended and motionless, and either with or without forward movement. This he called "soaring." The wing-area of soaring birds varies from one to above two square feet per pound of weight. The larger the wings per pound of weight the greater the power to soar. The heavier the brid the steadier his movements. Soaring brids always face the wind, which, if they do not move forward or downward, must not blow at a less speed than two to five miles per hour. Mr. Lancaster timed frigate brids, and found them able to go at the rate of 100 miles per hour and that on fixed wings; he was of opinion that at all events up to that speed they could fly just as fast as they pleased. He said, further, that the same brids could live in the air a week at a time, night and day, with touching a roost, and that buzzards cranes, and gannets could do the same for several hour at a time. The observed facts relating to the phenomena of flight were still but very imperfectly understood. It seemed that for every pound of the brid's weight pressing downwards there must be an equivalent force upwards. This could be produced only by his giving downward motion to the air previously at rest or by his arresting previous motion of air in an upward direction. It was generally believed that birds were lighter, bulk for bulk, than other animals, and that to this lightness they owed in some degree their power of flght and floating on water. Experiments, so far as they went, seemed to prove conclusively that birds were not lighter, bulk for bulk, than other animals, but, on the other hand, about the same specific gravity, and that their floating powar lay entirely in the thick jacket or lifebelt with which nature had furnished those, and those only, which were intended to swim. Notwithstanding this uniformity of specific gravity, there remained the curious fact that flying bird could exert continuously about three times the horse-power per pound of weight that man could; and, indeed, about three times what was possible for the horse. This marvellous flow of energy in proportion to weight was probably due to rapidity of limb action rather than to increase of muscular stress. Seagulls flapped their wings 200 times per minute when flying at about 24 knots per hour; eiderducks, marking about 36 knots per hour, were estimated to flap their wings 500 times in a minute. A prportionally-increased rate of combustion and renovation of tissue as well as of food consumption are necessary consequences. The higher temperature of the bodies of birds, as compared with other animals, and the well-known voracity of those which, like sea birds, are almost continuously on the wing, are circumstances which seem to point to the same conculsion. The suggestion was that the higher temperature of birds, as compared with other animals, was connected with their superior power of producing and maintaining energetic effort.

A PROPHECY.

Mr. Head proceeded to consider what man had done, and might do, in aerial navigation by aid of contrivances which, as in the case of railway locomotives and ocean steamers, were propelled by a power other than that of his own body, and in conclusion referred to the consequences that might result from the eventual exhaustion of fuel supply. The decisive victories which in modern times man had gained over matter and over other animals had been due to his use of power derived from other than animal sources. That power had invariably proceeded from the combustion and the destruction of fuel, the accumulations of which in the earth were necessarily limited. Mechanical appliances, involving the consumption of fuel, had for a century at least been multiplying with alarming rapidity. Our minds had been set mainly on enlarging the uses and conveniences of man, and scarcely at all on economizing the great sources of power in nature, wich were now for the most part its fuels. Terrible waste of these valuable stores was daily going on in almost every department of use. Once exhausted they could never be replaced. They had been drawn upon to some extent for 1,000 years, and extensively for more than 100. Authorities said that another 1,000 years would exhaust all the more accessible supplies. But suppose they last 5,000 years, what then? Why, then, as far as we could at present see, our only motive powers would be wind and water and animals, and our only mode of transit sailing and rowing, driving, cycling, riding, and walking. Sir Robert Ball had estimated that in not less than 5,000,000 and not more than 10,000,000 years the sun would have become too cold to support life of any kind on this planet. Between the 5,000 years when fuel would certainly be exhausted and the 5,000,000 years when all life might be extinguished there would still be 4,995,000 years when, according to present appearances, man would have to give up his hardly-earned victories over matter and other animals, and the latter would again surpass him, each in its own element, because he had no fuel.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,31,000	2,15,000	4,000	3,50,000
Or per mile of Railway	78	129	2	209
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	15,13,305	20,71,694	62,230	36,47,229
Total for 13 weeks..	16,44,305	22,86,694	66,230	39,97,229
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	98,189	2,09,145	2,165	3,09,499
Per mile of Ry do.	59	125	1	185
Total to corresponding date do.	13,88,636	24,00,017	2,77,342	40,65,995

Increase for the week .... Rs. 40,501

Decrease to date.............................. ,, 68,766

CANON TRISTRAM, who was prevented by ill-health from attending the meetings of the British Association, and presiding over the Biological Section, is a striking instance of the triumph of intellectual energy over infirmity of body. All through early manhood he was compelled by delicate health to sojourn in warmer and less humid climes than those of England, but though cut off from scientific associations he did not abandon his habits of investigation and research, and adapted them to his environment with results that have made for the increased knowledge of the world. Thus, during his residence in Algiers he explored the Northern Sahara and the Atlas Mountains; but his most important investigations have been made in Palestine, which he first visited in 1858. He specially devoted himself to the indentification of Scriptural localities, and to this end, in the course of successive visits, made extensive tours in the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, the results of which are set forth in "Pathways in Palestine," "The Land of Moab," "The Land of Israel," and other works. Bishop Baring appointed him to a residential canonry of Durham in 1874, but five years later he said "Nolo episcopari" when offered the sea of Jerusalem by Lord Beaconsfield.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R S T Macwen, Barr-at-law, 2nd Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon during the absence on furlough of Mr W F Agnew, or until further orders.

Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Pol Agent in Zhob.

Lieut E LeMesurier, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Asst Pol Agent in Zhob.

Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan.

Mr A L P Tucker, I C S, Pol Agent of the 3rd class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, from the date of assuming charge.

Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Second Asst and Asst Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt T T O'Leary, R I Fusiliers, Offg Insptr of Army Signalling, Bengal, to be Inspr of Army Signalling Bengal, vice Maj E O F Hamilton, whose tenure has expired.

Lieut A S Begbie I S C, 16th B I, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Second-Lieut H B Rattray, Derby Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 45th B I, is admitted to the I S C.

Second Lieut Rattray will rank as Lieut in the I S C, from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the I S C, from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—G A Becher, Nor Regt Offg Squadron Officer, 8th B C.

R L Carnegy, Border Regt, Wing Officer, 17th B I.

Second-Lieut H A Newell, R Muns. Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 28th M I, is admitted to the I S C.

Second-Lieut Newell will rank as Lieut in the I S C, from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the I S C from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Frederick George Pierce, R Dub Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 9th M I.

Second Lieut David Greig Bryce, Lan Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 16th M I.

Second Lieut Bryce will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut F V L Pritchard, who has been appointed to the unattached list of the British Army for service in the I S C, has been posted to the Madras Presidency, from date of his arrival in India.

Brigdr Genl G N Channer, C B V C, I S C, Commanding the Assam District, is granted leave out of India, (p a), for eight months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Maj H C Lamb, I S C, Squadron Commander and Second in command, 4th B C, for six months.

Maj E D F Bignell, I S C, Wing Comdr and Second in command, Meywar Bhil Corps, for one year; Lieut I Philipps, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 1st Battn, 5th Gur Rifles, for 119 days; and Lieut L L Maxwell, I S C, attached 2nd Ben Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Lieut H Stenson, Depy Asst Commy, Commt-Trans Dept, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Sub Condr J B Dyson, Commt Trans Dept, for one year; Col E P Mainwaring, Genl List Infy, Comdt, 39th B I, is permitted to reside out of India after vacating the command of his regiment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :

Captains to be Majors—L M Murray Hall and J B Woon.

Surg Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surg Lieut Colonels :—A J Wilcocks, M D, H K McKay, and F R Swaine, M B.

Surg-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surg Majors :—L T Young, M D J B Gibbons D St J D Grant, M B and D G Crawford, M B.

Colonel's Allowance—Col Reginald Bythell I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

First grade Sr Apothecary G Nesbitt, Sub Med Dept, is permitted to rerire from the service.

Rangoon Vol Engineers—G A Whyte, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Macpherson, promoted.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Col W P Symons, C B Asst Adjt Genl (for Musketry), to be Offg Comdt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence from Simla on duty with the Kabul Mission of Lieut Col Sir H M Durand, K C I, C S I.

2nd (Cadet) Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Henry Woodward, Gent to be Second Lieut to complete the establishment

Calcutta Light Horse—L E Henry to be Capt, vice Eddis promoted and Second Lieut C R S Walker to be Lieut vice Henry promoted.

2nd (Cadet) Battn. Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C J Meade to be Capt to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMEN.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to promote Mr C Thomson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, to the rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class. sub, pro tem, supernumerary.

Mr G H D Walker, B A, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate out of India.

Mr S G Wood Asst Acctt Genl P W D, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr G H D Walker, B A, or until further orders.

Mr E A Dennys, Examr of Accounts, on return from leave, is reappointed Examr of P W Accounts, Central Provinces.

The following transfers are ordered :—Mr W E Durant, Depy Examr of Accounts, from the Office of the Examr of P W Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examr of Telegraph Accounts; Mr F C W Dover, Dept Examr of Accounts, from the Office of the Examr of Telegraph Accounts, to that of the Acctt Genl. P W D; Mr W H Shortt, Depy Examr of Accounts from the office of the examiner of P W Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examr of P W Accounts, Bengal; and Mr J H Monk Smith, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Dir Genl of Railays.

The undermentioned Accountants, 1st grade, are granted the honorary rank of Asst Examr of Accounts :—Messrs T W E Wheeler; P C Mole; and F J E Spring, Suptdg Enger, 3rd class, sub pro tem, State Railways, and Offg Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, is, on vacanting his present acting appointment, appointed Engr in Chief of the Madras Bezwada Railway Survey.

Mr R N Hodges, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engr in Chief of the Saugor Katni Railway Survey with the rank of Supdt of Works.

Mr P P Dease, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is on return from leave, appointed Engr in Chief of the Umarkot Pachpadra Railway Survey with the rank of Supdt of Works.

Mr R A Way, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Railway Survey with the rank of Supdt of Works.

The undermentioned State Railway Officers are, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the Madras-Bezwada Railway Survey :—Messrs T Michell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; and H J Oddie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr J Wallace, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Railway Survey.

Capt G S McD Elliot, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Dir Genl of Railways for employment on the N-W Railway.

Lieut R E Tomlin, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the N-W Railways.

Mr J B Braddon, Examr of P W Accounts, Burma, is granted furlough out of India for one year and sixteen days under Art 371, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr W F Barrow, Examr of P W Accounts, Assam, is appointed Exam of P W Accounts, Burma, in succession to Mr J B Braddon, proceeded on furlough.

Capt C A R Brown, R E Govt Examr of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway Company, is appointed to officiate as Examr of P. W Accounts, Assam, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

Mr W H Dobbie, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted furlough for two years, from 1st Nov 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr H G H Keene is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, until further orders.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave :—Mr J M Holms, Jt-Magte, furlough for two months and fifteen days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty :—Major Annesley, Cantt Magte, within period of leave.

Sardar Lachman Singh, Depy Collr, furlough for six months in extension.

Asst Surg Rati Kanta Ghose, furlough for one year, in extension of that granted him.

Mr H R Warner, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Agra, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Bulandshahr, during the absence on leave of Mr G R Hoskins, or until further orders.

Mr F Carleton Supdt in the office of the Acctt Genl, N W P and Oudh, to be Dept Collr, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Jaunpur district.

Mr R Scott, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Jhansi Judgeship.

Mr H F Evans Off Commr, Gorakhpur Division, on being relieved by Mr Ferrar to revert to his substantive appointment as Dist and Sess Judge, and to be posted to the Shahjahanpur Judgeship.

Mr R Greeven, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Shahjahanpur, on being relieved by Mr H F Evans, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt Magte and to be posted to the Fyzabad district as Asst Commr.

Mr N A Garstin Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Hardoi district; Mr A W O Orr, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Unao, district; Mr P G Barnard, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Hamirpur district; Mr L M Kaye, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Shahjahanpur district; Mr A J Carew, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Azamgarh district; Mr W J Prince, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Benares district; and Mr G R Hoskins, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Ballia district.

Mr R C Bramley, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, from Hardoi to Benares as a temporary measure.

Mr G F G Forbes, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Jhansi, on being relieved by Mr Scott, to Jaunpur in the same capacity.

Mr M L Oakes, Dist Supdt of Police, on being releived by Mr A W Orr, from Unao to Etawah; Mr P B Bramley, Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved by Mr M L Oakes, from Etawah to Meerut; Mr A R H Murray, Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved by Mr G R Hoskins, from Balia to Bulandshahr.

Mr E L L Garstin, Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved by Mr A J Carew from Azamgarh to Etah; Surg Capt L G Fischer, Civil Surg, from Mainpuri to Budaun.

Mr H J Strickland, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India five months' extraordinary leave without pay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL J. A. Fisher, C.B., Controller of the Navy, left Devonport by rail on Monday (18th ult) for Portsmouth for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the Admiralty visit. The remainder of the Admiralty Board passed the night on board the Enchantress, and, accompanied by Admiral Lyons, K.C.B., and Flag-Lieutenant R. M. Harboard, resumed their inspection on Tuesday morning, beginning with the Cambridge, gunnery ship. The men from the tenders having been re, called, a large party of seamen were assembled at divisions on the upper deck and inspected. While their Lordships were making a tour of the Cambridge, and Calcutta, the divisions were dispersed and classes quickly formed for heavy gun, small gun, machine gun, and aiming drills. The Commander-in-chief's launch then conveyed the party to the Defiance Torpedo School, where the men under going a torpedo course were inspected while at instruction in the Whitehead and theory lecture-rooms and practical workshops. The inspection of the Cambridge and Defiance was deemed satisfactory. At noon the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, were reached. The division, drawn up in the barrack square in review order for inspection, was in two battalions, the first commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Armstrong, and the second by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Kircholler. The commandant conducted their Lordships over the barracks building. Late in the afternoon their Lordships drove to the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse. This visit occupied but a very little time. At the Royal William Victualling Yard their Lordships were conducted throuilh the offices, stores, and slaughterhouses. At the Royal Ordnance Depot they were joined by Colonel Thales, C.B., Storekeeper General of Naval Ordnance. The weather now being very inclement, they were unable to make a satisfactory inspection of the outdoor ordnance, but the various shops and stores received careful attention. The site for the new 30-ton crane was pointed out, but it is unlikely that any steps will be taken to begin the erection of the crane until after next April. Their Lordships returned about six o'clock to the Enchantress from the Naval Ordnance Depot in the Commander-in-Chief's steam barge. In the evening their Lordships gave a dinner on board the Enchantress to Admiral Superintendent Sir R. H. M. Molyneux, K.C.B. The Enchantress left Devonport for Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, the yachts calling at Portland to give their Lordships an opportunity of inspecting the Boscawen and Minotaur training ships for boys.

The approaching establishment of a Russian naval station in the Mediterranean recalls many historical reminiscences, some of which are especially interesting to Englishmen. More than a century ago the first Russian fleet that had ever appeared in the Mediterranean achieved a great victory over the Turkish fleet off the island of Scio. The Russian fleet, though nominally commanded by a Russian, was, in reality, under English and Scotch officers, of whom Elphinsone was the chief. All their names are still to be seen, in commemoration of the first Russian naval victory, engraved, to preserve the memory of the founders of the Russian navy, at Odessa. A century before this victory Peter the Great had come over to England to learn something of the craft of shipbuilding. He lived in a house at the river end of Buckingham Street, Strand, to which a tablet has been affixed stating the circumstance. It is worthy of note that Lord Nelson had a very high opinion of the capabilities of the Russians at sea. He very nearly tested them himself after the battle of Copenhagen. "Close with a Frenchman; but outmanœuvre a Russian," was his advice to his officers and men.

It is very interesting and instructive to read the reports of our own army manœuvres together with those of the German army, which have been going on at the same time. The characteristics of the two nations are displayed by their soldiers in a manner very difficult of description. The Germans are so practical that even their mimic battles are realistic. Their "playing at soldiers" is made so like the real thing, and they are so much in earnest, that they do not hesitate to "hoch" and "hurrah," and burn powder as freely as if they were fighting for dear life and the Fatherland. In fact, they are born military actors, but ready at a moment's notice to change the scene from peaceful drama to the grim tragedy of terrible war. We, on the other hand, are very cool, very methodical, and very quiet. We grudge our powder; but then we intend our manœuvers to be only ordinary rehearsals. Those of the Germans are full-dress, yet the style of our manœuvres is no doubt that best suited to our military needs and the education of our army. Still it is possible that an occasional—perhaps very occasional—field-day on the German plan might be useful. Once in a way at least, towards the close of our manœuvers, we might venture to put previous instruction to the test, and have one or two big battles, when ammunition should be served out as in action, the reserve column present, medical arrangements completed, and in fact a full-dress rehearsal gone through in every detail of actual warfare. The very noise and excitement would introduce elements of confusion, and thereby afford a valuable test of the discipline, both ordinary and fire discipline, which we loook to our soldiers to display when called on to strain every nerve and muscle in real war.

Rear-Admiral Seymour, C.B., second in command of the Channel Squadron, has hoisted his flag on the new first-class battleship Empress of India, which is completing for sea at Sheerness, and is expected to be ready in a few days. She is to relieve the Anson, a vessel of much inferior fighting power, which is destined for the Mediterranean Fleet, where she will relieve the Colossus. The Anson was commissioned last week, her former crew having been turned over to the Empress of India and, after being overhauled and refitted, she will start for the Mediteranean.

The crew of the Colossus will be very glad to see her, as they consider themselves very ill-used in being kept for so long away from home. Certainly they seem to have some ground for their discontent, as they saw the crew of the Trafalgar, which did not reach Malta till about a month after them, paid off and sent home early in May last; further, when they were eventually ordered home in June, they got no further than Malta, where they were stopped, and they have now been sent back to the Levant again. Moreover, by far the greater part of their time has been spent in the Levant, notoriously the most unhealthy part of the Mediterranean. Unfair treatment of this nature if by no means a trivial matter. Most of the member of the ship's company write home and pour out their grievances, probably in a rather exaggerated form, with the result of bringing the service into bad repute, and very possibly affecting the flow of recruits, which is slow enough already in all conscience.

Of course the reason given for detaining the "Colossus" is that it was necessary to keep her to take the place of the "Victoria," but it certainly shows that a screw must be loose somewhere when it takes four months to replace a battleship urgently required on an important station like the Mediterranean. We are glad to see that the condition of the guns of the "Colossus" has been brought up in the House of Commons. It is bad enough to find three out of four 45-ton guns in an unserviceable state, but it is worse still to find that all the reserve of guns for three ships have to be taken to make good the deficiency, and, further, to find that one out of these three guns in the reserve is in a dangerous condition. We are glad to note that the tendency now is to give up the building of monster ordnance; but we fear that we shall have a great deal of trouble with these 45-ton guns, and also with the 67-ton guns of our new battleships. Our neighbours on the other side of the Channel have in this respect profited by our misfortunes, and have evidently decided to go in for smaller but more trustworthy weapons.

To turn to military matters. The Idstone manœuvres are over, and more than £7,000 of the taxpayers' money has been spent on them, and the melancholy fact remains that the results obtained have been mostly negative. We have learnt that very few of the senior officers present had any idea of the manner of handling a force of the three arms combined, that the tactical use of cavalry is not properly appreciated even by cavalry officers, and that the scientific handling of cavalry and horse artillery combined is hardly even attempted. As far as the lower ranks are concerned, matters were satisfactory enough. The regimental officers knew what they were about, and carried out intelligently the orders of their superiors; the fire discipline was notably improved, and the capabilities of the ground in a tactical sense were made the most of.

The conduct of the men appears to have been excellent and their health also was very good. No, the material is not to blame, but, as we go higher up, we begin to understand why it is not made the most of Sir Evelyn Wood must be more disappointed than he would care to confess, and it is to be hoped that he and the Adjutant-General have made mental notes of the chief offenders for future guidance. The millitary telegraph appears to have given great satisfaction, and was used with decisive results on at least one occasion, the ballooning parties were also conspicuous in every sense of the word, though the ground was not such as would allow of their employment to the best advantage being so open that a wide view could be obtained without a balloon at all. Flag-signalling, on the other hand, for which the ground was admirably suited, was hardly ever practised, which is much to be regretted, as there is a good deal of scepticism in the service as to its value, and its advocates should have been given the chance of proving its utility.

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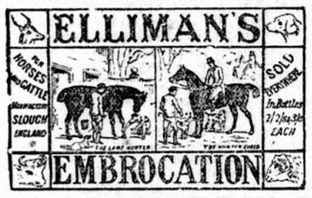

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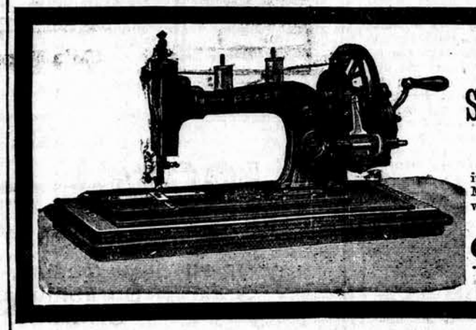

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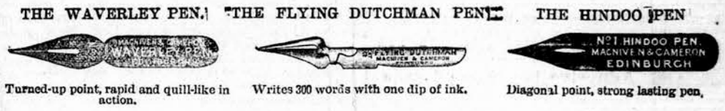

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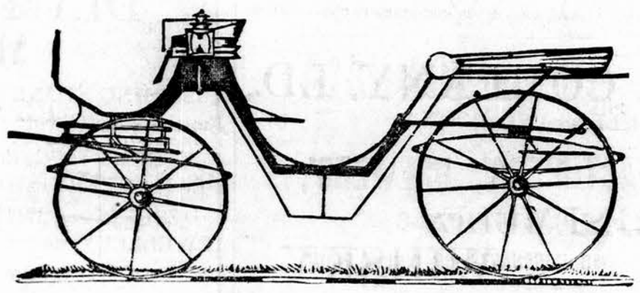

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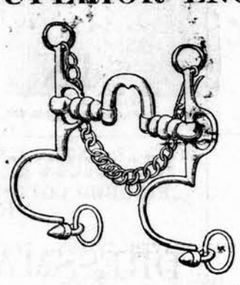

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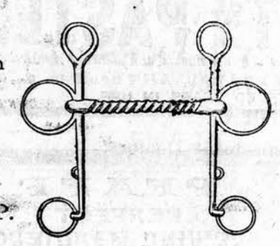

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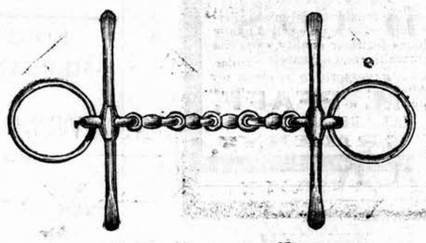

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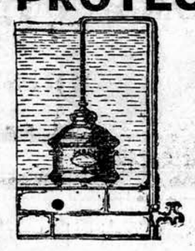

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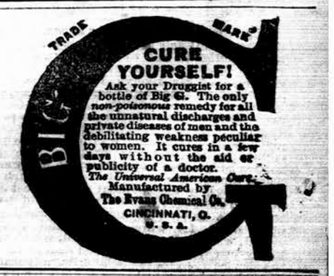

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